FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXVI.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 8, 1843. [NO. 1344.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

$2 50 per annum, if paid in advance; $3 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 50 at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to note the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.*

FOR HIRE.

GOOD BLACKSMITH. Apply to
J. W. WRIGHT.
February 27, 1843. 43-3w

Literary Advertisement.

To the Presbyterian Ministers, Ruling Elders, and Congregations of North Carolina.

THE SYNOD of North Carolina, having, at their last Stated Sessions, earnestly recommended the circulation of the interesting volumes issued by the Presbyterian Board of Publication, among the families in their several Churches, and having also warmly recommended to the congregations under their care, to *provide*, each congregation for itself, a *complete set* of these volumes, to be kept, as the property of the respective congregations, under such regulations as may secure to all the members the use of the whole set; thus affording, to the poorest in the community, the opportunity of profiting by the use of some of the best volumes of Christian instruction;—and each of the Presbyteries composing Synod having adopted similar recommendations; the subscriber, desirous of securing to his brethren all suitable facilities for carrying this important measure of the Synod and its several Presbyteries into full effect, hereby informs the Churches within the limits of the Synod, that he has lately procured, from the Presbyterian Board of Publication, a supply of the volumes herein referred to; which, he is now ready to furnish, to congregations, or individuals, at the established prices of the Board. It is his intention, should his brethren patronize him, to keep on hand, a constant supply, for this purpose. The Churches within the limits of the Presbytery of Concord are informed, that boxes, containing complete sets of these books, or smaller packages, containing such selections of them as may be ordered, will be promptly forwarded, as they may direct, to either of the towns of Salisbury, Charlotte, Concord, Statesville, Mocksville, or Lincolnton, free of all expense, except the Catalogue prices of the books.—Churches within the bounds of the Presbytery of Orange, may, in like manner, receive such books as they may order, forwarded to Raleigh, Hillsborough, or Chapel Hill; and all the Churches of the Presbytery of Fayetteville, may be furnished with such books as they may desire, with equal facility; as the subscriber will probably visit, in person, most of those congregations; and thus secure the opportunity of making suitable arrangements for furnishing Churches and individuals with such books as they may desire to possess.

Persons forwarding, by mail, letters to the subscriber, containing orders for books, are respectfully requested to pay the postage of their letters. This, it is hoped, they will cheerfully do, when they consider, that this is the only expense to which they will be subjected, besides the prices of the books.

COLIN McIVER.
Fayetteville, Feb'y 22, 1843. 43-3w

CAPITAL PRIZES!

J. G. Gregory & Co. Managers.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,
Class G for 1843, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C. on Saturday, the 11th of March, 1843.
78 Number Lottery—14 Drawn Ballots.
BRILLIANT SCHEME.

35,294 Dollars.	12,500 Dollars.
10,000 Dollars.	5,000 Dollars.
3,000 Dollars.	2,500 Dollars.
2,000 Dollars.	1,975 Dollars.
1,600 Dollars.	1,500 Dollars.

2 prizes of $1,250, 2 of $1,200, 20 of $1,000, 20 of 500, 20 of 100, 40 of 300, 50 of 200, &c. &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 26 Whole Tickets			$130 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Half do	65 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Quarter do	32 50

30,000 DOLLARS!

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,
Class No. 13, for 1843, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C. on Saturday the 18th of March, 1843.
78 Number Lottery—14 Drawn Ballots.
GRAND CAPITALS.

30,000 Dollars.	10,000 Dollars.
5,000 Dollars.	3,500 Dollars.
3,000 Dollars.	2,500 Dollars.

$1,995, 2 prizes of $1,500! 30 prizes of $1,000! 50 of $250! 75 of 200! &c. &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50

Certificates of Packages of 26 Whole Tickets			$130 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Half do	65 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Quarter do	32 50

35,000 DOLLARS!

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,
Class H, for 1843, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C. on Saturday the 25th of March, 1843.
75 Number Lottery—14 Drawn Ballots.
GRAND SCHEME.

35,000 Dollars.	10,000 Dollars.
6,000 Dollars.	5,000 Dollars.
4,000 Dollars.	3,000 Dollars.
2,500 Dollars.	2,000 Dollars.

$1,900, 10 prizes of $1,000, 15 of 600, 20 of 500, 20 of 400, 30 of 300, 40 of 250, 50 of 200, &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of packages of 25 Whole Tickets			$120 00
Ditto	do	25 Half do	60 00
Ditto	do	25 Quarter do	30 00

☞ For Tickets and Shares or Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, address

J. G. GREGORY & CO., *Managers*,
Washington City, D. C.
February 25, 1843. 43-td-pd

Drawings sent immediately after they are over to all who order as above.

THE Classical and English School, advertised by the Subscriber, will be opened *on* Monday, the 6th of March, in a room of Mrs. Murley's House, adjoining the Court House, and continued in permanent operation.

JARVIS BUXTON.
March 1, 1843. 43-2w

SITUATION WANTED.

A YOUNG gentleman, who has had some experience in the business, wishes a situation as a Teacher in some Public or Private School. He is qualified to teach the Languages, as well as the usual branches of an English Education. Satisfactory references will be given. Address C. B. B., Fayetteville, N. C.
February 28, 1843. 43-4w

American Sunday School Union.

I HAVE recently received a Circular Address from the Corresponding Secretary of the Am. S. S. Union, in which he makes a powerful appeal to every benevolent and patriotic individual to patronise this great and good cause. He says, "we have reached a crisis, when it appears to be a plain and urgent duty to let our friends know that our means are expended in the work committed by them to our hands, and that unless they can replenish our exhausted treasury, we must say to the hundred unanswered appeals upon our table that the Am. S. S. Union can do no more."

This enterprise—vast in its conception—happy in its practical results—and consecrated by the smiles of an approving Providence—has done more probably than any of its kindred institutions of the day, to qualify the rising generation for usefulness here and happiness hereafter.

The great object of this Institution is to plant a Sunday School in every place where materials can be found to organize one—and, when organized, to nurture it in its feeble state. To this end it is necessary to employ Missionaries or Agents to traverse the destitute portions of our whole country—to collect children and youth at convenient centres—to form them into Schools and supply them with libraries. These Missionaries must of course be paid for their labour, and the books gratuitously bestowed must be paid for by somebody—the sale of books barely defrays the expense of making them. Then it is apparent that a fund should be provided for carrying on this work; for the same reason that money is necessary to sustain the operations of the Bible, Missionary and Tract Associations.

It is estimated that 20 000 Schools are needed for the destitute portions of our land; but it is modestly asked, "shall it be the blessed privilege of the Am. S. S. Union to establish *one thousand*?"

This institution recommends itself to the favorable notice of every benevolent and patriotic individual without distinction. Upon this common platform all sects, denominations and classes may meet and harmonize, without the presence of any jarring elements or discordant religious sentiments. Is it then unreasonable to ask a share of the public patronage for the promotion of a scheme so peculiarly adapted to the wants and ultimate good of a class of our race emphatically styled the hope of the Church and the hope of the country?

The aid of the friends of this institution is respectfully solicited, by contributions in money and friendly influences.

As I am an officer of this association, I will take pleasure in receiving and remitting all moneys which may be put into my hands for that purpose. And as the wants of the Society are immediate and pressing, I beg leave to suggest the propriety of early action. All Congregations, as well as individuals are respectfully invited and entreated to take part in this good work.

H. POTTER.
Fayetteville, Feb'y 25, 1843. 43-2w

The Rockfish Company offer a superior style of 4-4 SHEETING, wholesale, at 6¼ cents, ninety days.

C. P. MALLETT, Pres't.
Fayetteville, Feb'y 18, 1843. 42tf

Cotton Yarns—price reduced.

C. P. MALLETT offers a superior article of COTTON YARNS, assorted, from No. 5 to 10, at wholesale, at 13½ cents, cash.
February 18, 1843. 42tf

A Fresh Supply of

THOMASTOWN LIME, unslacked,
Tanners' Oil in barrels, a prime article and in good order,
New Orleans Sugar and Molasses, in hhds. and barrels. Just received and for sale by
B. ROSE.
Feb'y 21, 1843. 42-3w

PEARL STREET HOUSE,
NO. 88 PEARL STREET.
Terms reduced to $1 25 pr. day.

THIS spacious establishment, situated in the centre of the commercial part of the city, fronting on Pearl and Water Streets, is now in complete order for the reception of its guests. This extensive Hotel is arranged upon a new and improved plan, with a spacious EXCHANGE ROOM, DINING PARLORS, and large and AIRY SLEEPING ROOMS, together with every convenience for promoting the health and comfort of its boarders. J. M. FLINT, who has been its proprietor for years, has now associated with him Mr. W. F. LEONARD, and the business will be hereafter conducted under the firm of J. M. FLINT & CO. Tendering many thanks to the public generally, for the liberal encouragement already shown this house, the Subscribers hope, by their attention and exertions, to receive a continuance of their custom and friendship.

J. M. FLINT.
W. F. LEONARD.
New York, Feb'y 16, 1843. 42-6m

IMPORTED
FLATTERER,

(Winner of the Grand Duke Michael Stakes, at New Market, England, first Oct. Meeting, 1834.)

THIS splendid English Race Horse will make the ensuing Season at FAYETTEVILLE, under the management of the undersigned.

TERMS.—To former patrons $20, and to new $25 *cash*, the season. Classes of six mares, $20 each. No liabilities for accidents or escapes. Mares from a distance well fed with grain for 30 cents per day, or $2 a week.

Season to commence 1st March, and end 15th July.

PEDIGREE.

FLATTERER was got by Muley, (sire of imp. Leviathan, imp. Margrave, &c.) his dam Clare by Marmion, (son of Whiskey, out of young Noisette, by Diomede,)—g. d. Harpalice by Gohanna—g. g. d. Amazon by Driver—g. g. g. d. Fractious by Mercury—Woodpecker Mare—Everlasting by *Eclipse*—Hyæna by Snap—Miss Belsea by Regulus—Bartlett's Childers—Honeywood's Arabian—Mr. Bowes's Byerly—Turk Mare, dam of the two True Blues, &c.

For extended pedigree, history, performances, &c., see hand bills.

ALEXANDER McPHATTER.
Fayetteville, N. C., Feb'y 17, 1843. 42tf

Children's Toy Books,
FOR SALE AT THE BOOK STORE.

50 Bbls. prime New Orleans MOLASSES. For sale by

C. T. HAIGH.
Feb'y 22, 1843. 42-3w

NEGROES FOR SALE.

WILL be sold at Public Auction, at the residence of Jonathan Evans, Jr., on Thursday, the 15th day of March next, THREE NEGROES, viz: a likely young man, about 30 years old, and an old man and woman; Green's patent Straw Cutter; Corn Sheller; one old timber cart, a few sows and pigs, Blacksmith tools, Carpenter's tools, farming implements, 1 loom, spinning wheels, and some Household Furniture, and various other things too tedious to mention. Great bargains to be had. Terms of sale 90 days credit. Note with approved security will be required before any thing is removed.

JAMES EVANS, *Trustee.*
February 21, 1843. 42 4w

$100 REWARD.

THE above reward will be paid by the Subscriber for the delivery to him, in the town of Carthage, Moore County, of two NEGROES, Slaves, hereinafter described, or Forty Dollars for the confinement of either of them in any Jail in North Carolina so that the owner can get him:—

JACOB, a boy forty years of age, rather low, stout built, and quick spoken. Said boy runaway from Archibald McCollum of Cumberland county, in January 1839,—is supposed to be lurking on Cape Fear, in Cumberland or Wake counties, or on Little River in Moore county.

ELIJAH, a boy twenty years of age, large, likely, and black complected. Said boy runaway from David Avery, a negro trader of Alabama,—is supposed to be lurking on Deep River in Moore county, or on the waters of Richland or McLendon's creeks in said county. Said Negroes are now the property of the Subscriber.

ALEX'R KELLY.
Carthage, Feb'y 14, 1843. 42-3w

United States District Court of N. Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY:
Notice to shew cause against Petition of John F. Barnes of Bladen County, late Merchant, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the first of May next.
Publication ordered.
H. POTTER, *D. J. U. S. N. C.*
February 11, 1843. 41-10w

NEW STOCK OF

BOOKS AND STATIONARY.

THE Subscriber is now receiving a large assortment of

BOOKS AND STATIONARY,

Comprising a very general stock of School Books, Blank Books, Writing and Wrapping Paper, (some very low priced Ruled Cap;) Superfine Pen and Pocket Knives, Ink, Inkstands, &c. &c. All of which he will be glad to sell at his usual low prices *for Cash*.

New publications received frequently from New York; and any work not on hand procured to order, at short notice.

E. J. HALE.
September 28.

Important to the Afflicted.

SHERMAN'S MEDICATED LOZENGES.—Cough Lozenges for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Tightness of the Chest and Consumption, warranted superior to all other remedies, as they cure quicker and more effectually.

Worm Lozenges for destroying worms that never fail. Over 400,000 boxes have been sold, and no instance has occurred of their failure.

Opinions of the Press.—We recommend Sherman's Medicated Lozenges to our readers as the pleasantest and best medicine we have ever tried. His Cough Lozenges cured us of a distressing cough in one day, and his Worm Lozenges we have used among our children with uniform success.—*Er. Star.*

Price, 25 cents per box. For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store. 49-1Y

SWAIM'S EXECUTOR.

THE Subscriber has received a few copies of this Guide to Executors, Administrators and Guardians, founded on the Statute Law of North Carolina. (which has been radically changed since the publication of the Revised Statutes.)

For sale by E. J. HALE.

COMSTOCK'S MEDICINES.

COMSTOCK & CO., Wholesale and Retail Druggists, No. 71, Maiden Lane, New York, keep constantly on hand a large and general assortment of

DRUGS & MEDICINES, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Patent Medicines, Glass-Ware, Sweet Oil, &c.,

At the lowest prices for cash or approved paper. Country Merchants are requested to call on them.

They have placed a few articles on sale at the Fayetteville Book Store, viz:—

Oldridge's Balm of Columbia,

A Strengthener, Preserver and Restorer of the Hair, a cleanser of the head from dandruff and scurf, producing a beautiful gloss and curl, and preventing premature grayness.

This article has been in constantly increasing use for 20 years past. Price 75 cents per bottle.

Kolmstock's Vermifuge,

A remedy for Worms, perfectly harmless to child or adult. Price 25 cents.

Dr. Lin's Balm of China,

For the cure of all diseases that require external application. Price $1.

Dally's Magical Pain Extractor,

A Salve for the cure of Burns, Inflammations, Bruises, Sores, Mortification, Chilblains, Tetter, Piles, &c. &c. Price 50 cents.

Indian Vegetable Elixir,

A sure and safe remedy for Rheumatism, acute and chronic, Gout, and all the chronic pains of bones, joints and muscles, arising from a too free use of Mercury or other causes. Price $1.

Hewes' Liniment,

A certain cure for the Inflammatory, Sciatic and Chronic Rheumatism. Price 50 cents.

Lin's Strengthening Plasters,

For the relief of pains and weakness in the Breast, Back, or Side. Also removes the irritation of incipient Consumption from the Lungs to the surface of the body. So in Liver Complaints, Coughs and Colds. Price 25 cents.

Dr. Spohn's Headache Remedy,

For Sick Headache, and Disordered Stomach. Price 50 cents.

Pamphlets containing Certificates of effects of the above Medicines, may be had at the Book Store.
January 18, 1843. 38tf

BRANDRETH'S PILLS,

CONSTANTLY for sale by MICHAEL McGARY.
July 11, 1842. 10tf

FOR SALE.

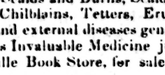
AN EXCELLENT 4 Horse Wagon and Team, with all the necessary fixtures for the Road.
Apply to H. LEETE.
June 28, 1842. 8-tf

Lime! Lime!! Lime!!!

300 CASKS SUPERIOR THOMASTOWN LIME, in prime order, just received and for sale cheap.

ELIJAH FULLER.
January 18, 1842. 85tf

MARBLE FACTORY,



BY JAMES FOSTER.
Fayetteville, June 18, 1842. 7tf

PATENT MEDICINES.

Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills.
Ditto Anti-Bilious ditto.
Moffat's Life Pills & Phœnix Bitters.
Adams's Eye Water.
Evans's Pills.

For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

JUST RECEIVED,

25 BBLS. IRISH POTATOES. For sale by
S. W. TILLINGHAST.
Dec. 27, 1842. 34-tf

GRAY'S OINTMENT,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers; old and fresh wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally. A fresh supply of this Invaluable Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store, for sale at a reduced price.

Swaim's Justice,

PREPARED expressly for the use of Justices of the Peace, and other Public Officers in North Carolina, containing, in addition to a summary of the Statute and Common Law, all the most approved FORMS and Precedents. For sale by

E. J. HALE.

State of North Carolina,
ROBESON COUNTY.
Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1842.

Doe Dem. of Allan Lowry, *vs* Roe & Arch'd Baker.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Duncan Baker, Catharine Brown and Peter Brown her husband, heirs at law of Archibald Baker, deceased, are not inhabitants of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, that they appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Lumberton, on the 4th Monday of March next, and then and there cause themselves to be made parties defendant to said suit, in the place of Archibald Baker, dec'd, or judgment will be taken against them pro confesso.

ABSALOM DAVIS, Jr., *C. S. C.*
January 21, 1843. 39-6w

ECONOMY OF A SPECIE CURRENCY.

From the Peoria Register, February 10.

The Receiver of the Dixon land office passed through town on Saturday last on his way to St. Louis, with $30,000 in specie. To convey this sum it was necessary to employ two wagons and three men, making, with the receiver himself, two for each wagon. They left Dixon on the Monday previous, and in consequence of the inclement weather and bad roads, did not arrive here, though the distance is but ninety miles, till Friday night. Finding the river closed the party went on by land, and will probably reach St. Louis in the course of next week.

It is estimated that it will cost upwards of $200 to transport this money to St. Louis. We have been advised that it cost just about $200 to collect a draft last fall, sent by the Treasury Department to the person having charge of the work of improving the navigation of the Mississippi just below St. Louis; and we are also advised that it cost about $400 to collect a draft of about $30,000 sent to Prairie du Chien the present winter. On the latter occasion one item was for the payment of $70 for transporting the specie in the stage from Dixon to Galena, which is about half way to the Prairie.

Who pays this enormous tax? Does the Government or the draft-holder? In either case it is certainly oppressive. Could we get back to the good old system of a solid National Bank, it would cost, to send any amount of Government money from Dixon to St. Louis, just nothing at all, unless a special messenger was employed for the purpose, and then it would cost comparatively nothing. How beautifully the system works!

A New Method of Blazing.—Every one accustomed to a life in a new country is aware that the first settlers are in the habit of *blazing* trees all along the new roads they may lay out, a process which is nothing more nor less than cutting a small piece of bark from each tree. By this means they can ever after keep the road, rain or shine. A friend tells a good story of a backwoodsman he met a day or two since in one of our principal streets. The chap had a large piece of *chalk* in his hand, with which he was marking all the more prominent buildings he met with. Anxious to ascertain his object, our friend inquired his reason for thus chalking the fronts and doors as he passed.

"Why, the fact is," replied the backwoodsman, "I got considerably snarled up here yesterday—was lost about two hours, and like never to have found my flatboat again for the turnins and windins. When I came out to-day I thought I would jest *blaze my way* as I went along, so that I could find my road back. You don't catch this particular individual bein lost agin in your doublin and twistin streets, any way you can fix it."—*Picayune.*

SPEECH OF SIR ROBERT PEEL,
In the British House of Commons, on the 2d February, in reply to Mr. C. Wood.

For want of room in our last, we were compelled to defer the publication of this Speech. Below will be found so much of it as refers to the late Treaty, the Right of Search and the Right of Visit, &c.:—

The honorable gentleman referred to the treaty lately concluded between this country and the U. States, for the regulation of the boundary question between Canada and the State of Maine, and the honorable gentleman said very truly that the possession of a few hundred square miles, more or less, was of little importance compared with the adjustment between the two countries of difficulties of long continuance—difficulties which, if not amicably settled, left little hope for the preservation of peace. I am glad of this frank approval so far of the boundary in question, and I hope I shall be able to show to the house and to the country, that the country is under the greatest obligations to the noble Lord, who had retired from the turmoil of political life, but, influenced by a sense of public duty, left the repose of private life for the single purpose of contributing to the adjustment of this difficult question [hear, hear]. I hope I shall be able to show, if questioned here, as it has been questioned out of the house, that this treaty gives, nevertheless, every necessary security to our North American provinces, though it does not give us all that we were justly entitled to expect. But considering the uncertainty that arose from the conviction on both sides of the justice of their respective claims, I do think on the whole, that the partition of the disputed territory, one half to the United States and one half to this country, our military communications having been preserved, the adjustment being on the whole more favorable than that proposed by the King of the Netherlands, and to which at the time we expressed our readiness to agree, and seeing that in 1839 the hostile forces almost came to a conflict on this subject. I say, taking all these things into consideration, I hope I shall be able to show, that we have acted consistently with the honor and interests of the country in ratifying that convention. In America, as here, there are parties trying to obstruct it [hear, hear.] Mr. Webster is taunted in America because he receded from his extreme position when he saw there was no other way of coming to an amicable settlement. Here the treaty is called the Ashburton capitulation, there the Webster capitulation, but I hope the good sense of both countries will recognize the policy of relinquishing extreme pretensions which could not have been maintained without endangering the continuance of peace. No other advantage is to be compared to an amicable settlement between two nations of kindred origin, of kindred language, and of interests as kindred as their origin and language. I rejoice that the honorable gentleman has given me an opportunity of making some observations on the late message of the President of the United States. The sincere and honest desire I have always entertained for the maintenance of a good understanding between this country and the United States, and the spirit in which I have always spoken of America, makes it a doubly painful duty to me to refer to that message, which, I am sorry to say, does not give a correct account of the negotiations relative to the right of visit. Perhaps I may do right to confirm what the honorable gentleman has said, that there is nothing more distinct than the right of visit is from the right of search. Search is a belligerent right, and not to be exercised in time of peace, except when it has been conceded by treaty. The right of search extends not only to the vessel, but to the cargo also. The right of visit is quite distinct from this, though the two are often confounded. The right of search, with respect to American vessels, we entirely and utterly disclaim; nay, more, if we knew that an American vessel were furnished with all the materials requisite for the slave trade—if we knew that the decks were prepared to receive hundreds of human beings, within a space in which life is almost impossible, still we should be bound to let that American vessel pass on. But the right we claim, is to know whether a vessel pretending to be American, and hoisting the American flag, be *bona fide* American [hear, hear.] We claim the right to know whether a grievous wrong has not been offered to the American flag; to know, for instance, whether a Portugese or Brazilian schooner, sailing under the American flag, be really what she seems to be. In the admirable despatch of my noble friend, dated the 20th of December, 1841, he wrote thus:—"The undersigned apprehends, however, that the right of search is not confined to the verification of the nationality of the vessel, but also extends to the object of the voyage, and the nature of the cargo. The sole purpose of the British Cruisers is to ascertain whether the vessels they meet with are really American or not. The right asserted has, in truth, no resemblance to the right of search, either in principle or in practice. It is simply a right to satisfy the party, who has a legitimate interest in knowing the truth, that the vessel actually is what her colors announce." I am surprised the United States should contest this, considering the many small states by which they are surrounded, and how easily their revenue might be injured if it could once be established as a principle that a foreign vessel might become exempt from visitation by hoisting any particular flag. With such a principle recognised, neither the revenue nor the commerce of the United States could be safe for an instant. But I know that the United States do liberally exercise this right in the seas adjacent to their own coast; I know that if a Mexican vessel were to hoist the British flag under suspicious circumstances, the United States would not hesitate to exercise the right of exposing the fraud; and knowing this, I am the more surprised at the claim now set up by the President of the United States. Therefore, sir, it will be my duty, in the face of the public, expressing deep regret that there should appear to be any difference of opinion on this topic, explicitly to declare that we have not waived one of the principles contended for by my noble friend (the Earl of Aberdeen) in his despatch of December, 1841; and it is further my duty to declare that that despatch has remained to the present hour unanswered by the Government of the United States. I know, I think, too well what is the ability, and what the keenness of a secretary of state in the United States, to believe that if doctrines so important as those advanced in the despatch could be questioned, it would have been permitted to remain fourteen months unanswered and unacknowledged, had it been thought wise to contest those principles [hear, hear.]

And, sir, with respect to this right of search, that not belligerent but conventional right which is used by one power for the purposes of humanity, to check the traffic in slaves, I am bound to say that, even on that point, I am surprised at the determination with which the United States refuse that mutual right [hear, hear.] I am now speaking of that right of search which, by the treaties with the great powers of Europe, by treaty with France and other states, is mutually conceded by parties desiring to prevent effectually the traffic in slaves—a right to search vessels belonging to each country which is a party to the treaty, detected in the act of carrying on this trade. For, in the year 1824, a convention was signed in this country by Mr. Rush, the minister of the United States, almost at the instigation of America, which professed the utmost desire to put an end to the slave trade. A convention, I say, was signed by Mr. Rush, with Mr. Huskisson, which did mutually concede the right of search; that is to say, which enabled vessels of war, of the United States and Great Britain respectively, to exercise, under certain stipulations, that very right of search against which such a clamor is now raised in a neighboring country [hear, hear, hear.] The treaty was rejected by the Senate of the United States, not on the ground of an objection to the right of search, but because the right of search extended to the coast of America, and the United States objected to the right of search being exercised in the immediate neighborhood of the coast of America, alleging that it was not necessary for the suppression of the slave trade. The Senate of the United States omitted the coast of America, and Mr. Canning refused to ratify the treaty in consequence of that omission; but if Mr. Canning had allowed the coast of America *to be* omitted from the treaty, at this moment a convention authorizing the right of search would have been in force with respect to the United States [hear, hear.] Sir, I hope that those who have contended with so much vehemence in the legislative Chamber of France against the maintenance of treaties framed in the pure spirit of humanity, and who quote the example of the U. States, will refer to that convention, and see that the U. States were among the first to permit that conventional right of search [hear, hear.] There must be some great misunderstanding upon this subject; but, considering the importance of maintaining this right—a right not peculiar to England—considering that we are contending for a right which is the only security against fraud, against the grossest abuses by parties interested in this iniquitous traffic, considering that we are now the advocates of a principle necessary for the interests and security of all maritime nations—it is my duty to state, in the face of the House of Commons, that the claim to that right of visitation contended for in the despatch of Lord Aberdeen has not been relinquished; that on this subject there was made no concession whatever, and that to the principles laid down in the despatch of Lord Aberdeen we adhere at this moment [cheers from both sides of the house.]

With respect to the treaty which we have entered into with the United States, in signing that treaty we consider that we have abandoned no right of visitation. We did not understand from the United States that they entered into that treaty with any engagement from us to abandon the right of visitation, which is not necessarily connected with the question of the slave trade. We thought that it was a step in advance when the United States professed a readiness to detach a naval force to the coast of Africa, for the purpose of suppressing the slave trade. We did not accept the detachment of that naval force as an equivalent for any right which we claimed; yet still we thought that for a great country like the U. States to take that step with us on the coast of Africa, although the power of visitation is limited under the treaty in such case, although we claim no right to visit slavers *bona fide* American, and the right is to be exercised by vessels of the United States—we thought it, I say, a step in advance towards the ultimate suppression of slave trade to accede to the proposition of the United States. But in acceding to that we have not abandoned our claims in the slightest degree, nor did it ever make any part of our intention, during the controversy, to abandon the right to which we lay claim in the despatch I have mentioned [hear, hear, hear.] We have not contented ourselves, sir, with leaving this fact to become known by a declaration in this house; but since the appearance of the President's Message we have taken an opportunity of intimating to the United States the construction we place on the treaty [cheers.] I trust, sir, that I have said enough to satisfy the house on this point; I trust, also, that although compelled to avow a material difference of opinion between the two governments upon this particular question, I have stated this difference of opinion with the respect which I wish to maintain towards the high authorities of the United States [hear, hear.]

GEN. JACKSON'S FINE.

REPORT OF THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE.

(Concluded.)

In his general order of March 14th, 1815, General Jackson expressly claimed the right to establish martial law, and to suspend the habeas corpus, in these words: *"The Constitution of the United States secures to the citizen the most valuable privileges, yet the same Constitution contemplates the necessity of suspending the exercise of some, in order to secure the continuance of all. If it authorizes the suspension of the habeas corpus, in certain cases, it thereby impliedly admits the operation of martial law, when, in the event of rebellion or invasion, public safety may require it. To whom does the declaration of this law belong? To the guardian of the public safety—to him who is to conduct the operations against the enemy, whose vigilance is to descry danger, and whose arms are to repel it?"

This claim of power for a military commander is so directly in violation of the Constitution of the United States, the fundamental principles of free government, and the spirit of all our institutions—it is so replete with future danger to our liberties, and may be so perverted to other dangerous consequences—that the committee feel bound to expose its utter fallacy.

To sustain such a claim of power, examples must not be drawn from despotic times, or from absolute Governments, where the monarch pretends to rule by divine right; where *he*, as Louis XIV said, is the State, and the people are his dependent subjects, who derive their rights only from his grace and favor.

There is no martial law known to the laws of the United States but such as Congress has provided for the government of the army. That other martial law, which General Jackson claimed a right to establish, was never acknowledged in our country, and has never been tolerated in England since the time of William III, more than one hundred and fifty years since, when, in the Declaration of Rights, it was provided, "that the pretended power of suspending laws and the execution of laws by regal authority, without consent of Parliament is illegal;" and "that the pretended power of dispensing with laws by regal authority, as it hath been assumed and exercised of late, is illegal." These declarations were afterwards, to make assurance doubly sure, incorporated in the Bill of Rights. (See De Lolme on the Constitution, Stephens's edition.) Hume, in his History of England, (5 vol., 454.) in stating the instruments of power and oppression employed by the Tudors and the Stuarts, after describing the terrible jurisdictions of the courts of Star Chamber and High Commission, says: "But martial law went beyond even these two Courts, in a prompt, arbitrary, and violent method of decision. Whenever there was any insurrection or public disorder, the Crown employed martial law; and it was during that time exercised, not only over the soldiers, but *over the whole* people. Any one might be punished as a rebel, or an aider and abettor of rebellion, whom the provost-martial or lieutenant of the county pleased to suspect."

It was this martial law which the Declaration of Rights put to an end in England, and which it was reserved for a country, where the people are the source of all power, to see revived and enforced by a republican general. This sort of martial law has no fixed boundaries, no prescribed principles. "It is," says Blackstone, (1 vol, 413,) "built on no settled principles, but it is entirely arbitrary in its decisions, and is, in truth, *no law*, but something indulged rather than allowed as a law—a temporary excrescence bred out of the distemper of the State."

Lord Loughborough, in 1792, (2 H. Black., 99,) declared that this vast, vague, and most dangerous power had no existence in England. "It was contrary to the Constitution, and had been for a century totally exploded." So are the authorities in our own country.

In Lamb's case, Judge Bay, of South Carolina, said: "If by martial law is to be understood that dreadful system, the *law of arms*, which, in former times, was exercised by the King of England and his lieutenants, when his word was the law, and his will the power by which it was exercised, I have no hesitation in saying that such a monster could not exist in this land of liberty and freedom."†

So too, in a case which was very carefully considered and ably argued by the supreme court of Louisiana, (1 Con. Rep. of Lou., 158,) in 1815, Judge Martin declared that the proclamation of martial law, "if intended to suspend the functions of the court or its members, is an attempt to exercise powers exclusively vested in the Legislature," and "is, in this respect, null and void." Judge Derbigny, in the same case, said that "the proclamation of the martial law cannot have had any other effect than that of placing under military authority all the citizens subject to military service. To give it any larger extent, would be trampling upon the Constitution and laws of our country." If there is any principle distinguished as inseparable from the character of our institutions, it is the subordination of the military to the civil authority. It is of the essence of a free government, and liberty cannot be said to have any guaranty where this principle does not prevail. The Constitution of the United States, establishing a government of limited and granted powers, does not contain an enumeration of all the powers prohibited by it; but the third article of the amendment provides that no soldier in time of peace, shall be quartered in any house without consent of the owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law—a provision which shows the jealousy with which our fathers looked on the military power, and their determination to keep it within the control of law. It does not, as Judge Derbigny said in the case before mentioned, "provide that, in times of public danger, the executive power shall reign to the exclusion of all others. It does not trust into the hands of a dictator the reigns of the Government." "If it had, the States would have rejected a constitution stained with a clause so threatening to their liberties."

Their constitutions contain the most positive provisions against the supremacy of the military power, which it was their intention, at all times and under all circumstances, to keep in strict subjection to the law. They were not likely to intend otherwise, when in the declaration of independence which they had not yet forgotten, they had denounced the King of England for affecting to render the military independent of and superior to the civil power.

In Maryland, the declaration of rights says (sec. 7,) that no power of suspending laws, or the execution of laws, unless by or derived from the Legislature, ought to be exercised and allowed; and (sec. 27) that in *all cases*, and at *all times* the military ought to be under strict subordination to and control of the civil power.

In Massachusetts, the constitution declares that "the military power shall *always* be held in *exact subordination* to the civil authority, and be governed by it." Similar provisions are found in the constitutions of Vermont, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, and other States; and all, it is believed, prohibit the suspension of the habeas corpus except by the legislative authority.

This doctrine of necessity, which at one time is said to abrogate the Constitution and all laws, and at another, to justify the invasion of a part of the citizen's privileges, that the rest may be preserved, has long been known as the tyrant's plea.

From what has been said of the history of public liberty in England, it is seen that it is not tolerated there, no matter what may be the distemper of the times; and while it is palpably incompatible with the principles of American freedom, it is also directly met and expressly denied by the constitutional provisions and judicial decisions above mentioned.

The country may, in consideration of great services, and upon atonement made, excuse the individual who has violated these constitutional principles; but whenever they yield submissively to the invasion of these rights, whenever they are prepared to admit the tyrant's plea, they are fit only to be the tyrant's slaves.

General Jackson, however, claimed the right, under the Constitution, to suspend the habeas corpus, and thus, by implication, to declare martial law. Let us examine this source of authority. It has already been said that the constitutions of most, if not all, the States, declare that the suspension of the habeas corpus shall only be by legislative authority.

So also is the constitution of England, as declared by Parliament on the celebrated *Bill of Rights*, and it is worthy of remark, that from that time to the present, a period of more than 150 years, the habeas corpus has never been suspended by regal or military authority. In the time of William III and of Anne, during the struggles against the House of Hanover, the stormy periods of the French Revolution, and of the riots succeeding the peace of 1815, Parliament has interfered and suspended the habeas corpus by limited and well-guarded *laws*. Even during the Pretender's invasion, a period of great national peril and of universal dismay in some parts of the kingdom, the duration of the suspension was fixed by law, and the only effect was to allow the detention of dangerous individuals, not their trial by courts martial. That clause of the Constitution of the United States which relates to the subject is found in the first article, which contains the enumeration and the prohibition of powers to Congress. It is in these words, article I, section 9: "The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it." This power of suspension, is in itself a legislative power. The law-making power is the law-repealing or suspending power. The prohibition of repeal in this case is on Congress, and of consequence the allowance of suspension in the case of invasion or rebellion is to Congress. It is the duty of Congress to make, repeal, or suspend laws—of the Executive and his subordinates to execute them. It would be an anomaly in our system of government, disgraceful to us, and utterly subversive of our boasted freedom, if a construction should obtain which would wrest from the representatives of the people one of their peculiar powers and confer it on any military commander, who, at his own uncontrolled discretion, upon any necessity of which he should be the sole judge, might reverse the fundamental maxim of our institutions, and set up the military above the civil power.

It would be still more monstrous, if, besides suspending the habeas corpus and detaining the citizen, he should claim to try, and execute him by martial law, which is not tolerated even in the realm of England nor in any country, except where despotism reigns. We are not without the lights of judicial construction on this point. In the case of Bollman and Swartwout, (4 Cranch, and 2 Cond. Rep. of Sup. Court, 47,) the Supreme Court so decided on a motion for a habeas corpus, and Judge Marshall said: "If at any time the public safety should require the suspension of the powers vested by this act in the courts of the United States, it is for the Legislature to say so. The question depends on political considerations, on which the Legislature is to decide. Until the legislative will be expressed, this court can only see its duty and must obey the laws." This doctrine is fully recognised by the supreme court of Louisiana in the case before referred to. They declare the idea to be *preposterous*, that a military commander may "by his own authority suspend the functions of the civil magistrate," and "destroy the tribunal established by law as the asylum of those oppressed by military despotism."

We must not forget that General Jackson not only claimed to suspend the habeas corpus, but during such forcible suspension to try a citizen upon a charge of libel before a military court, under that vague and vast power called martial law which was utterly exploded in England 150 years ago, and which never had the shadow of an existence in this country.*

But General Jackson contended that New Orleans was his camp, and therefore he had the right to suspend the habeas corpus, and enforce martial law within its limits. To this it was well replied by Judge Derbigny, in the case before cited, "that the abuse of words cannot change the situation of things; that the transformation of the city itself into a camp by the mere declaration of the General, is no more to be conceived, than would the transformation of the camp into the city by the same means." What is a camp but the portion of ground occupied temporarily by an army while in the field? During the invasion, the camp of General Jackson was several miles below the city; after the retreat of the enemy, General Carroll had his camp about four miles above the city. The headquarters of the commander-in-chief were, indeed, at New Orleans; but the troops there had been withdrawn from *the field*, though still in service, and it was no more *the camp*, than General Carroll's camp was the city. But if it had been his camp, there is nothing so holy in such a place that it may not be reached by the habeas corpus. There is no spot in the United States where the birthright of the American citizen can be nullified or suspended except by law. The 14th clause of the judiciary act, (see Gordon's Digest, 106,) provides that "all the courts of the United States may issue writs of *scire facias*, *habeas corpus*, and all other writs not specially provided for by statute, which may be necessary for the exercise of their *respective* jurisdictions, and agreeable to the principles and usages of law; and either of the justices of the Supreme Court, as well as judges of the district courts, may grant writs of habeas corpus for the purpose of inquiring into the cause of commitment, but writs of habeas corpus shall in no case extend to prisoners in jail, unless they are in custody under, or by color of, the authority of the United States, or are committed for trial before some court of the same," &c. Here is the sole restriction, and it is manifestly intended to prevent a collision of Federal and State authority. Whether Louallier was in a jail, or a military prison, in or out of the camp, it is presumed that he was confined under color of the authority of the United States, as alleged to be vested in one of their generals, and if so, it cannot be doubted that he would be reached by the writ. Judge Marshall has said that though the power to award the writ be given by written law, we must look to the common law for the meaning of the term.† (Bollman's case, 2 Condensed Reports, Supreme Court, 38.) If we look for its meaning into English history, we shall find that it has always been the palladium of English liberty; and that, from the time of Magna Charta to that of Charles the II, there was a constant struggle, on the part of the crown, to curtail its benefits to gratify the lusts of ambition. A dependent judiciary is apt to be corrupted by the power at whose mercy it is; and accordingly we find that until the English judges were made independent, in the reign of William III, the habeas corpus was occasionally shorn of its utility by the instruments of the crown. "These evils were so apparent," says De Lolme, "that Parliament were obliged to restore the ancient law for the protection of liberty," by what is commonly called the habeas corpus act, passed in the time of Charles II. This act made among other things, imperative on the judge to grant the writ even during vacation; made him liable to a penalty of £500 for illegally denying it; and authorized the writ to run into places previously privileged. The propriety of this was unquestionable, for "the arbitrary discretion of any man is the law of tyrants; in the best it is often caprice; in the worst it is every vice, folly, and passion, to which human nature is liable." Such was the habeas corpus, before and at the time, when introduced into our system by the constitution,‡ and thus was Judge Hall bound to do precisely that for which he was imprisoned by General Jackson.

In England, it is well established that all courts of a military kind are held in strict subordination to the ordinary tribunals.—These latter will take cognizance of any abuse of authority committed by courts martial, even upon a soldier who is liable to the military law. De Lolme, page 982, mentions a curious case, in which Lieut. Frye, of the marines, who had been illegally convicted by a court martial in the West Indies, and was sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment, meeting with the president of the court in England, sued him, and recovered a thousand pounds damages, the judge, at the trial, informing him that he might bring his action against any of the members of the court whom he could meet with. He accordingly instituted suits against two other members who were then in England, and sitting on another court martial. They were arrested just as the court broke up. This was resented by all the court as an insult. They met, and passed resolutions which the judge advocate was directed to lay before the King. In these resolutions, they asserted that, by this proceeding, the order, discipline, and government of his majesty's armies, by sea, were dissolved, &c. The altercation lasted a long time, but the military power were at last glad to submit, and sent a written apology to Chief Justice Willes, signed by seventeen officers, admirals, and other members of the court. The judge read their letter in open court, and directed it to be recorded in the Remembrance Office, *"as a memorial to the present and future ages, that whoever set themselves above the law, will, in the end, find themselves mistaken."*

It only remains for the committee to inquire into the nature and extent of the court's power to punish for contempts. The doctrine on this subject is not modern. It is not the offspring of common-law technicality, of judicial usurpation, or of professional bigotry. It is a very ancient doctrine, founded on common sense, and probably coeval with the organization of courts of justice, to whose existence and administration it is indispensable. In Anderson and Dunn's (6 Wheaton) case, the Supreme Court said, that "courts of justice are universally acknowledged to be vested, by their very creation, with power to impose silence, respect, and decorum, in their presence, and submission to their lawful mandates;" and this principle belongs as well to the civil law as to the English common law, and has, indeed, been assumed and exercised, for the same reason, by the House of Representatives itself, in the instance of one of the parties whose case is above cited.

Whether Congress, by their legislation on this subject, only sanctioned and limited existing or implied powers, or, in fact, created and conferred these powers, it is not necessary to inquire, though it would be very easy to answer. It is sufficient, that in the seventeenth section of the judiciary act passed in 1789, the courts of the United States are empowered to "punish, by fine and imprisonment, at their discretion, all contempts of authority in any cause or hearing before them, and make and establish all necessary rules for the orderly conducting business in the same." Here the power is granted, and if not limited in its extent, and controlled in its administration by the common law from which it is said to have been borrowed, it is to be limited and controlled only by judicial discretion. The courts of the United States, however, not grasping at power, have always followed the rules of English law on this subject, except where restrained by statute, as was done in 1831, by the act of March 2, where it was provided, that "the power of the courts to inflict summary punishment for contempts of court shall not be construed to extend to any cases except the misbehavior of any person or persons in the presence of said courts, or so near thereto as to obstruct the administration of justice, &c., and the disobedience of any of the officers, &c., or *any other person* or persons, to any lawful writ, process, order, rule, decree, or command of the said courts." This recognises, as already existing, the power of punishing summarily such contempts as disobedience of a *habeas corpus*.

The power of the courts, before this statute, was such as the English courts possessed; for, when the judiciary act gave to them the power to punish for contempts, without limitation, it was from the English law on the subject that they were to look for the rules of construction and modes of proceeding. (See 1 Gallison's Reports, 490, also 1 Kent's Com.) By this Statute, certain constructive contempts were abolished, but the courts retained the power "to inflict summary punishment" for disobedience of their process, such as a writ of habeas corpus. As to the mode of proceeding adopted by Judge Hall, it has been objected that he followed the rules of the common law instead of the civil law, or the law of Louisiana; and that he did not allow the intervention of a jury. To which it may be replied, that by the act of March 2, 1793, the United States courts have the right to regulate their practice in such manner as shall be fit and necessary for the advancement of the ends of justice, and especially, to that end, to prevent delays in its proceedings. The 34th section of the judiciary act is considered a legislative recognition of the principles of universal jurisprudence, as to the operation of the local law, but not as applying to the practice and process of courts. (10 Wheaton, 1.) Judge Hall, therefore, was not bound to regulate his proceedings in this case by the practice of the Louisiana courts, though, in fact, his mode of proceeding and theirs were precisely the same. The power of the Louisiana courts to punish for contempt has been given and limited by statute. As to the mode of proceeding there is no provision in the law. But they adopt, and do always follow the English forms in this particular, quoting and acknowledging the authority of the English courts and law writers. (See Martin's Reports Vol. 1, p. 102, 105.) They no more allow the intervention of a jury in such cases than did Judge Hall. They inflict "summary punishment," as our statute says; and if the civil law had been the only law of Louisiana, which is by no means the fact, it would have made no difference, because the intervention of juries was unknown to that code. As to Judge Hall's sitting in a case of contempt against himself, it is sufficient to say that it could not be otherwise. No court can take cognizance of a contempt but that against which it is committed; and if there be only one judge, as in the district court, he must necessarily sit in the case, or the contempt, however flagitious, must go unpunished. As to the delay in punishing the contempt, this was owing to General Jackson's imprisoning, and subsequently banishing the judge from New Orleans. In fact, Judge Hall adopted the most liberal rules of proceeding known in such cases; and the committee see no reason to reproach him with arbitrary or vindictive conduct.

The conclusions to which the committee have come are, that martial law was declared at New Orleans by General Jackson without law, and in violation of the Constitution of the United States; that its continuance up to March 14, 1815, was not only unsanctioned by law, but not excusable by necessity; that the arrest and imprisonment of Louallier for publishing an article in the Louisiana Courier, was a violation of that right of the citizen to discuss without fear the conduct of those in power, which is inseparable from the idea of a free people, and a revival of the worst features of the sedition law; that his trial by a court martial was in violation of the laws of the United States, and of the State of Louisiana, which exempted him from all military service; that his trial by officers of the regular army was in violation of the law of the United States, which required, if tried at all by a court martial, that it should be composed of militia officers; that his detention after his acquittal by the court martial was a dangerous and despotic exercise of power; that General Jackson's refusal to obey the writ of habeas corpus, and his imprisonment of the judge, was a violation of the most sacred right of the citizen, of the express provision of the Constitution, and of the judicial independence, and, together with his seizure of an original court paper, was a contempt of court for which he was justly and legally fined.

The committee regret that they have been forced into this investigation. They would have much preferred that the friends of General Jackson had been contented with the imperishable glory won by his courage and military skill, and the repeated proofs of national gratitude which he has received. They were willing to bury in oblivion the memory of those transactions on which they have been compelled to animadvert. At the last session they consented that a bill should be submitted, with such a report from the minority of the committee as they thought proper. But the claim for remission of the fine has now been placed on other grounds, and the most unsound principles, as they think, have been invoked to its aid. The House too, with the bill before mentioned on their calendar, have again referred the subject to this committee, which they consider as instructions to examine into the facts and principles of the case. Under such circumstances, they would have been recreant to their duty if they had shrunk from the performance of a most disagreeable task.

*See his general order disapproving the sentence in Louallier's case, in record of the court martial; and see Niles's Register, vol. 8.

† 1 Carolina Law Repository, 320.

*NOTE 1.—In his letter to the editors of the Globe, published 28th June, 1842, the General denies that Louallier was *arrested* for a libel, but the record of the court martial shows that he was charged before them for "publishing a wilful and corrupt libel."

NOTE 2.—No suspension of the habeas corpus has ever been authorized by Congress. In 1807 Mr. Giles reported in the Senate of the United States a bill for its suspension, which passed the Senate, but was rejected in the House by a vote of 113 to 19.—See 3 Senate Journal, Jan'y 22, 1807, pp. 127, 130, 131; 5 Journal H. R., January 26, 1807, pp. 550, 551, 552.

† 1 Kent's Commentaries, 315.

‡ De Lolme on the Constitution; 3, Blackstone's Commentaries; 2 Hallam's Constitutional History, 353; 3 Story's Commentaries, pp. 206, 207, 208.—It was one of Mr. Jefferson's objections to the constitution, that the suspension of this writ was ever to be allowed, even by Congress. In the 2d volume of his works, page 274, he declared himself in favor of "the *eternal and unremitting* force of the habeas corpus laws." And in pages 343 and 344 of the same, he says of the Constitution: "It is a good canvass in which some strokes only want retouching." To the suspension of the habeas corpus he was opposed, even in *insurrections and rebellions*.

*See also 1 Wheaton's Rep., 415. 3 Peters's Con. Rep., 613.

Genteel way of Flogging a Wife.—The Mobile Herald recommends any person having a shrew of a wife to get her mesmerised, and then thrash the manipulator. The state of sympathy between the *mesmeriser* and *mesmerised* is so perfect that the lashes laid upon the former inflict an equal degree of pain upon the latter; thus the wife may be duly chastised without suffering the degradation of a personal flogging.

LOVE FOR THE PEOPLE.

The leading Loco Focos have been in the habit of talking long and loud about their great regard for the interests of the common People, and their desire to do every thing to promote their prosperity. These *empty professions* of love for the People, have been too credulously listened to, and the result has been, that noisy demagogues and reckless politicians have been too much confided in. This being the fact, the common people are beginning to inquire for the *benefits*, that were promised them by this class of Politicians—for the *evidence* of their "love of the People," which they so loudly professed. The Loco Foco leaders in the late Legislature made larger promises to the People, than perhaps, any set of men ever did. The People, confiding and generous, and prone to believe those, who fawn upon and flatter them, finding their situation depressed, and somewhat disheartened because, upon the election of General Harrison, prosperity did not at once flow in upon them like a replenished stream, concluded once more to try those who had so often deceived them. They leaned upon Loco Foco promises, and found when too late, that they leaned upon a broken spear. Instead of finding themselves at all benefitted by a Legislature, which contained an admitted majority of 26 "Democrats," they perceive, in the bitter fruits of experience, that their interests were entirely disregarded—that the *professions* of the Locos were insincere and treacherous—that their rights have been recklessly trodden under foot, and that the word of promise has been *spoken to the ear, only to be broken to the hope.* It was the trickery of the Locos that deceived the People THEN, but it will be *their own* fault, if they are TAKEN IN AGAIN.—*Raleigh Register.*

Settlement of Florida.—The Jacksonville *Tropical Plant* of the 22d ultimo cautions emigrants against settling on the southern and eastern peninsula of Florida until they are fully assured that the land which they intend to occupy is not covered by some Spanish grant or other claim, as it will prevent much future difficulty.

Repudiation in Florida.—The Legislative Council of Florida has decided by a large majority that the Territory is not bound to pay the bonds issued under the authority of a previous Legislature. The doctrine of repudiation is recognised in its broadest sense, and another instance of voluntary self-abasement is offered for the consideration of the civilized world.

Mr. Floyd offered a protest, in the name of his constituents, against this disgraceful transaction; but it was not allowed to be spread upon the journals. The repudiating resolutions were carried by a vote of 22 to 4. Those who voted against them were Messrs. Cromartie, De La Rona, Floyd, and Knowles. They deserve to have their names handed down as bright and shining lights in a season of darkness and gloom.

Bee.

Governor Porter, of Pennsylvania, has issued another veto of the bill dividing the State into Congressional Districts. His reasons are, that it is very unequal—one of the districts having only 52,000 inhabitants, and another nearly 90,000—and, that it gives the minority (the Whigs) more than their share. The first reason is a good one—the second neither legal, sensible nor decent. The Legislature which passed the bill, is in both branches decidedly Democratic.—*Charleston Mercury.*

A Wicked Hoax.—There was published in the *Madisonian* of Tuesday last a formal account of a Meeting said to have been held in New Brunswick, (New Jersey) of "Old School Republicans," at which resolutions were passed declaring their preference for Mr. Tyler, for President, and Levi Woodbury for Vice President, at the next Presidential election; denouncing the late rejection, by Congress, of the Exchequer bill as "a direct insult to the intelligence of the American People," &c., and directing said proceedings to be published in the Madisonian. Letters have been received in this city from respectable gentlemen of New Brunswick, under date of Thursday last, declaring this publication to be "all a humbug. No such meeting was held, and no such persons as are named in it are to be found." The only amusing part of this imposition upon the credulity of the readers of the Madisonian is the language put into the mouth of the chief orator on the occasion, who is represented to have alluded to "the contemptible efforts of a few old party leaders *to manufacture public opinion to deceive the appointing power at Washington for their selfish purposes*" in a manner to command "enthusiastic acclamation." After which the resolutions "were adopted with entire unanimity.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

What an Editor should be.—Prentice of the Louisville Journal says, "we studied medicine once till we thought ourself a very respectable amateur doctor. Afterwards we devoted ourselves three years to the study of law. Our only regret is that we have never given our attention to divinity. An accomplished editor ought, in our opinion, to know every thing."

A Sly Fox.—The Rev. Hamilton Paul, on receiving the presentation to the church and parish of Broughton, near Edinburgh, preached a farewell sermon to the ladies of Ayr, and not a little to the surprise of his fair auditory especially assembled to hear the valedictory address, gave out this text: "And they fell upon *Paul's* neck and kissed him."

Court Flattery.—Mr. Robert Tyler, son of the President, has been making a Speech before the Repeal Association of Washington City, and "Papa's organ," the ridiculous Madisonian, thus speaks of it:

"In point of style, Mr. Tyler's remarks are a fine specimen of the Xenophonian manner of speaking—a manner that, it is well known, combined strength with beauty, and was never left unfinished. The speeches of the actors in the Greek General's great work are considered as *perfect*, and I do not hesitate to place Mr. Tyler's observations, on the occasion of which I now speak, side by side with those remarkable monologues."

The author of the above is requested to "call at the Captain's office and settle."

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—March 1

Brandy, peach,		45	Lead, bar,		
Ditto, apple,	30	a 35	Mackerel, bbl. N.		
Bacon,	4½	a 5	Molasses,		
Beeswax,	25	a 27	Oats,		
Butter,	10	a 12½	Oil, Linseed,	75	
Bale Rope,	8	a 10	Nails, cut,	6	
Coffee,	10	a 12	Powder, keg,		
Cotton,	5	a 5½	Rags,		
Cotton Bag'ng,		20	Sugar, brown,	6	
Corn,	40	a 50	Lump,		
Copperas,	3½	a 4	Loaf,	15	a
Candles, F. F.	15	a 17	Salt,	50	
Flour,	$4	a $4½	Sack,		
Feathers,	20	a 25	Tallow,		
Flaxseed,	80	a 90	Tin, box,		
Hides, green,	4	a 5	Tobacco, leaf,		
dry,	10	a 12½	Wheat,	75	a
Iron,	5	a 5½	Whiskey,	25	a
Lard,	5	a 6	Wool,	12½	
Lime,	$1½	a $2 00			

DOMESTICS.

4-4 Sheeting, Fayetteville manufacture,	6½ cts.
30 inch do. (heavy,)	6
Cotton Yarn, Nos. 5 to 10.	13½, 14, 15

Cotton, it will be seen, has rallied a little in market.

WILMINGTON MARKET—March 1.

Steam Mill Lumber 12 00 a 15 00; River do. 11 00, dressed, 20 00; R. O. rough, 6 00 a 7; Shingles 75 a 4 00; Corn 50 a 60; Salt, coarse, a 30; Rice 2 00 a 2 25.

Wide Boards 4 50 a 5 00; Flooring 6 00 a 7; Timber 3 00 a 4 00; Staves, W. O. rough, 10 00 a and 3 dls.; new is worth about 4. There have late sales of lumber as follows: flooring at 7 boards at 4, scantling at 3 dls., all on credit. of R. O. hhd. staves at 6, 6¼, and 6½ dls. shingles at 90 cts.

Naval Stores.—1 90 to 1 92 is what has been selling at for some days. Tar and 82 cts.

Timber, Lumber, &c.—Sales of old timber and 3 dls.; new is worth about 4. There late sales of lumber as follows: flooring at 7 boards at 4, scantling at 3 dls., all on credit. of R. O. hhd. staves at 6, 6¼, and 6½ dls. shingles at 90 cts.

Bacon.—A few transactions in bacon at

Groceries.—Some sales of Porto Rico from the wharf at 22 cents, and of Cuba at of Cuba coffee at 8½.

A cargo of very heavy and coarse Curraco was sold at 27 cts.—*Chronicle.*

CHERAW MARKET—February 28.

Bacon 5 a 5½; Beeswax 22 a 25; Coffee Feathers 25 a 30; Iron 5 a 6; Lime 4 a 4½; 35 a 40; Nails, cut, 7 a 8.

At New York, choice qualities of Cotton demand at 6 to 7 cents; common qualities heavy, at 4½ to 6. Bees-wax 29; Flour 4 to Corn 47 to 49; Wheat 83; N. O. Sugar 4½ Coffee, Brazil, 6¾ to 8¼. St. Domingo 5¾ to 6 low 7; North County Turpentine 2 50; Tar

The Great Western, with later accounts from rope, was hourly looked for at New York, and chasers of Cotton were holding off for her arr

Hamburg, Feb. 28.—Cotton.—The late arr from Europe, per the Acadia, have knocked the tom out of our market. We have no sales to this week, and therefore prices are merely n We, however, quote 4 to 6 cents as extremes ripal sales 5 to 5½ cts., being a reduction of cent from last week's prices.

Columbia, March 1.—Cotton.—Our market exceedingly dull and unsettled, owing in part to scarcity of the article, and the depression which news by the Acadia has had on it. We do not that the best quality now would bring over b We accordingly quote from 4½ to 6 cents.

Augusta, Feb. 27.—Cotton.—The market has been very quiet, and operations to a very li extent only have engaged dealers, at prices rang fully ½ cent on all descriptions below the quo rates of last week, prior to receipts of foreign counts per steamer Acadia. We quote 3¾ to cents as extremes of the market—principal sales to 5½ cents.

It will be seen by the quotations of Cotton in the various price currents of the day that the range price is from 4¾ to 7¾ or 8 cents, embracing extreme limits. It is the first time in the history this important staple that the price has ever touched so low a point. During the embargo or nonintercourse of 1808 and 1809, and of the war of 1812-1813, the prices never went down within one or two cents as low as it is at the present period. The following table, taken from Hunt's valuable magazine exhibits the value and price for the last 22 years.

Years.	*Million of lbs.*	*Av. price.*	*Value.*
1820	160	17 cts.	27 200 000
1821	180	16	28 800 000
1822	210	16¼	34 650 000
1823	185	11	20 350 000
1824	215	15	32 250 000
1825	255	21	53 550 000
1826	350	11	38 500 000
Total 7 years,	1555	15½ cts.	234 675 000
1827	270	9¼	27 700 000
1828	325	10¼	40 625 000
1829	365	10	36 500 000
1830	350	10	35 000 000
1831	385	9¼	35 612 000
1832	390	10	39 000 000
1833	445	11	48 950 000
Total 7 years,	2530	10	263 387 500
1834	460	13	59 800 000
1835	416	16¼	68 640 000
1836	445	15¼	67 862 500
1837	485	15¼	73 962 500
1838	525	10¼	53 812 500
1839	566	14	79 240 000
1840	880	9½	83 600 000
Total 7 years,	3777	13½	487 117 500

This is a highly interesting table. The growth since 1840 is not given, but that of 1842, it is believed, will reach two and a quarter millions of bales.

The increased growth of Cotton, and the rapid reduction in price, are subjects of much speculation. If the Cotton Planter of the South could now realize the average prices, ending 1840, viz: 12½ cents, what an immense difference there would be in the value of the crop. But reduced as it is to 6 or 6¼ cents the difference is truly great. The fall however must, in the end, be less injurious to our southern Planters, than to the people of any other country. The Upland Cotton of this country is a favorite with the manufacturers, as they prefer it to any other short staple owing to its working more kindly in the machinery. Its low prices will therefore go far to drive out of the European markets every other description.

The low price of the raw material, both here and in Europe, will also affect the price of the manufactured article. Domestic goods, which have been selling at very low prices, will be afforded still lower.

Express.

It appears now to be generally admitted that the estimates hitherto made of the extent of the Cotton crop, are rather under than above the mark; and the best informed opinions point to the probability of a yield equal to 2,300,000 a 2,350,000 bales. At this advanced period of the season, the growth ought no longer to be a matter of conjecture or uncertainty, either of which must vanish before the tangible proofs which we now possess on that head. The receipts at this port are estimated at 1,000,000 bales.

On the Atlantic border,	700,000
At Mobile,	500,000
Florida,	100,000 a 150,000
Total,	2,350,000

In the face of this enormous production, it is gratifying to know that in all probability the consumption will be sufficiently large to prevent an undue accumulation of stocks in Europe, and that although prices may rule low the ability to dispose of so formidable a crop is certain.

The sales for the last three days are 21,500 bales, at 4 a 4¼ cts, for inferior and ordinary, to 8¾ a 8½ for good fair.—*N. O. Bulletin.*

George Cruikshank, caricaturing the London post-office says: "A gentleman having received a newspaper sealed "ting flies," was charged full postage *on account of the information contained on the wrapper.*

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8. 1843.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

HENRY CLAY OF KENTUCKY.

The Editor of the Observer proposes to attend the Superior Courts of ANSON, and RICHMOND COUNTIES,

For the purpose of settling accounts with those who are indebted to him for Subscription, Printing, Advertising, &c. He particularly requests those indebted, in the several counties, to meet him, prepared to settle arrearages.

THE CLOSE OF CONGRESS.

REJECTION OF MESSRS. WISE AND CUSHING.—The President having nominated Mr. Wise as Minister to France, and Mr. Cushing as Secretary of the Treasury, in the places of Gen. Cass and Mr. Forward, resigned, the Senate very properly rejected both nominations. The President again and again insulted the Senate by repeating the rejected nominations, and each time the vote in their favor became less and less, until only two members voted for them. The whole proceedings, as they occurred on the last night of the session, will be found below.

Mr. Wise was doubtless regarded by the Senate as so totally unfit, by temper, discretion, and age, for the most important post of representative of the United States at the second Court in Europe, that no one can wonder at his rejection.

Mr. Cushing, who is well qualified for the Treasury, was doubtless rejected on account of his aucioneering speech at the beginning of the session.

The President finally nominated Mr. Spencer, as Secretary of the Treasury, which was confirmed by a very close vote. This will leave the War Department vacant, and the President will fill it in the recess.

Mr. Everett, the present Minister to England, was nominated and confirmed as Minister to China, and it is supposed that Mr. Webster will take his place at London, and that then Mr. Tyler will put Cushing or Wise in his place.

Mr. Irwin, another of the Guard, was provided for by the place of Charge to Denmark, so that the President nominated three out of his Guard of five, to high offices, and it is said that Profit is to have the Mission to Brazil. How he will manage to get along in the next Congress, without their aid, remains to be seen. It is thought he expects a new Guard to spring up around him, tempted by the fat offices tendered to these.

It will be seen that the nominations were not rejected by party votes.

The Senate rejected Mr. Smith as Collector of Philadelphia, and Mr. Tyler then nominated Calvin Blythe, a Loco, whom he removed from the same place a year or two ago. He was confirmed.

To the Senate of the United States:

I nominate to the Senate Henry A. Wise, of Virginia, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to the Court of his Majesty the King of the French, in the place of Lewis Cass, resigned.

JOHN TYLER.

Washington, February 27. 1843.

YEAS—Messrs. Archer, Buchanan, Choate, Calhoun, Cuthbert, Evans, Fulton, King, McDuffie, Sturgeon, Tallmadge, and Walker—12.

NAYS—Messrs. Bagby, Barrow, Benton, Berrien, Clayton, Conrad, Crafts, Crittenden, Dayton, Graham, Henderson, Huntington, Kerr, Mangum, Merrick, Miller, Morehead, Phelps, Porter, Simmons, Smith of Ind., Sprague, Tappan, White, and Woodbridge—24.

To the Senate of the United States:

In submitting the name of Henry A. Wise to the Senate for the mission to France, I was led to do so by considerations of his high talent, his exalted character, and great moral worth. The country, I feel assured, would be represented at Paris, in the person of Mr. Wise, by one wholly unsurpassed in exalted patriotism, and well fitted to be the representative of his country abroad. His rejection by the Senate has caused me to reconsider his qualifications; and I see no cause to doubt that he is eminently qualified for the station. I feel it, therefore, to be my duty to renominate him.

I nominate Henry A. Wise, of Virginia, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of his Majesty the King of the French, in place of Lewis Cass, resigned.

JOHN TYLER.

March 3 1843.

YEAS—Messrs Calhoun, Cuthbert, Fulton, King, McDuffie, Sevier, Sturgeon, and Walker—8.

NAYS—Messrs. Archer, Bagby, Barrow, Bayard, Benton, Berrien, Clayton, Conrad, Crafts, Crittenden, Evans, Graham, Henderson, Huntington, Linn, Mangum, Merrick, Miller, Morehead, Porter, Simmons, Smith of Indiana, Sprague, Tappan, White, and Woodbridge—26.

Another brief message again nominated Mr. Wise, and the following vote shows the result:

YEAS—Messrs. Cuthbert and Walker—2.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Archer, Bagby, Barrow, Bayard, Benton, Berrien, Clayton, Conrad, Crafts, Crittenden, Dayton, Graham, Henderson, Huntington, Linn, Mangum, Merrick, Miller, Morehead, Phelps, Porter, Sevier, Simmons, Smith of Indiana, Sprague, Tappan, White, and Woodbridge—29.

To the Senate of the United States:

I nominate Caleb Cushing, of Massachusetts, to be Secretary of the Treasury, in place of Walter Forward, resigned.

JOHN TYLER.

Washington, March 2, 1843.

YEAS—Messrs. Bates, Buchanan, Choate, Calhoun, Cuthbert, Evans, Fulton, King, McDuffie, McRoberts, Rives, Sevier, Sturgeon, Tallmadge, Walker, Wilcox, Williams, Woodbury, and White—19.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Archer, Bagby, Barrow, Bayard, Benton, Berrien, Clayton, Conrad, Crafts, Crittenden, Graham, Henderson, Huntington, Kerr, Linn, Mangum, Merrick, Miller, Morehead, Phelps, Porter, Simmons, Smith of Indiana, Sprague, Tappan, and White—27.

To the Senate of the United States:

In submitting to you the name of Caleb Cushing as Secretary of the Treasury, I did so in full view of his consummate abilities, his unquestioned patriotism, and full capacity to discharge, with honor to himself and advantage to the country, the high and important duties appertaining to that department of the Government. The respect which I have for the wisdom of the Senate has caused me again, since his rejection, to reconsider his merits and his qualifications. This review has satisfied me that I could not have a more able adviser in the administration of public affairs, or the country a more faithful officer. I feel it, therefore, to be my duty to renominate him.

I nominate Caleb Cushing to be Secretary of the Treasury, in the place of Walter Forward, resigned.

JOHN TYLER.

March 3, 1843.

YEAS—Messrs. Bates, Calhoun, Cuthbert, Fulton, King, McDuffie, Rives, Sevier, Sturgeon, and Walker—10.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Archer, Bagby, Barrow, Bayard, Benton, Berrien, Clayton, Conrad, Crafts, Crittenden, Graham, Henderson, Huntington, Kerr, Linn, Mangum, Merrick, Miller, Morehead, Porter, Simmons, Smith of Indiana, Sprague, Tappan, White, and Woodbridge—27.

To the Senate of the United States:

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JOHN TYLER.

March 3, 1843.

YEAS—Messrs. Cuthbert and Walker—2.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Archer, Bagby, Barrow, Bayard, Benton, Berrien, Clayton, Conrad, Crafts, Crittenden, Graham, Henderson, Huntington, Kerr, Linn, Mangum, Merrick, Miller, Morehead, Phelps, Porter, Simmons, Smith of Indiana, Sprague, Tappan, White, and Woodbridge—27.

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NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Archer, Bagby, Barrow, Bayard, Benton, Berrien, Clayton, Conrad, Crafts, Crittenden, Dayton, Graham, Henderson, Huntington, Kerr, Linn, Mangum, Merrick, Miller, Morehead, Phelps, Porter, Simmons, Smith of Indiana, Sprague, Tappan, White, and Woodbridge—29.

THE EARTHQUAKE.

—An arrival at Washington, N. C., from St. Marten, in the West Indies, brings accounts of the earthquake of the 8th ult., which was much more violent there than in the United States. Many houses were much injured, and the people terror stricken, but fortunately no lives lost. St. Kitts and St. Eustatia also suffered, but the particulars are not received.

Further.—Point Petre, in Guadaloupe, was totally destroyed, and it is supposed that *ten thousand lives were lost!* At Antigua, a great destruction of property, but only 5 persons killed. Many other towns have suffered.

A fire occurred at Cincinnati on the 25th ult. in a pork house, which blew up, and from 20 to 30 persons were killed, and from 50 to 100 wounded.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—The following gentlemen have been elected to Congress from South Carolina, viz: Messrs. J. A. Black, Richard F. Simpson, J. A. Woodward, John Campbell, A. Burt, Isaac E. Holmes, and R. B. Rhett.

Messrs. Black, Simpson, Woodward and Burt are new members, and we suppose that all belong to the Calhoun school of politics.

From an able report of Mr. Fillmore, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, we learn, that the Committee and the House have gone so earnestly to work in retrenching expenditures, as to bring down the appropriations for 1843, to $18,175,287. The estimates from the Administration amounted to $22 952 773. So that Congress has made a reduction of nearly five millions. This is the work of a Whig Congress. The expenditures for 1842, amounted to $21,603 784, and even that was less than during any previous year for ten years.

Mr. Fillmore shows, that if the receipts equal the estimates, there will be a balance of $5,148,110 in the Treasury on the 1st of January next. The Committee therefore refuse to recommend a duty on Tea and Coffee as urged by the Administration.

Mr. Secretary Spencer has written a letter to the New York Express, denying that he had any thing to do with procuring the office for S. S. Southworth in the N. Y. Custom House, or that he is at all cognisant of his movements in Boston or elsewhere, against Com. McKenzie.

The facts are notorious, however, that Southworth has lately been rewarded with the office; that he is and has been active in efforts to injure McKenzie; that he is the regular correspondent of the Madisonian; that his office is a mere sinecure; and that he has been guilty of forgery. He was the author of the celebrated letter to the Baltimore Republican in 1839, proposing to pension Gen. Harrison with a barrel of hard cider, to induce him to remain in his log cabin. And such a fellow is put in office by the man whom the Whigs elected with Harrison!

TOWN OF FAYETTEVILLE.

At a meeting of the citizens of Fayetteville, held at the Town House, on Saturday the 4th March, pursuant to notice from the Magistrate of Police, to consider the propriety of memorializing the Post Office Department in regard to the transportation of the Great Southern Mail,

Thomas N. Cameron, Esq., Magistrate of Police, was called to the Chair, and J. W. Wright appointed Secretary.

On motion, *Resolved*, That Thomas N. Cameron, C. P. Mallett, Geo. McNeill, A. A. T. Smith, Thomas L. Hybart, John Huske, James G. Cook, Duncan G. McRae, Sampson Boon, E. W. Wilkings, J. W. Wright, W. J. Anderson, and John H. Hall, be a Committee to prepare a Memorial to be signed by the citizens, and transmitted to the Postmaster General, requesting that, if consistent with the public interests, the Great Southern Mail be transported by way of Raleigh, Fayetteville, Cheraw, Camden, and Columbia.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

T. N. CAMERON, *Chairman.*

J. W. WRIGHT, *Sec'y.*

WHIG MEETINGS.—The Whigs of Mecklenburg and Cabarrus have held meetings and appointed Delegates to a District Convention to be held at Mount Mourne, in Iredell, on the 4th of April, to nominate a candidate for Congress.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Saturday the 25th, the bill to repeal the Bankrupt Law came up, and various proposed amendments were rejected, when the bill was passed as it came from the House, by the following vote:—

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Archer, Bagby, Bayard, Buchanan, Calhoun, Crafts, Crittenden, Cuthbert, Dayton, Fulton, Graham, Huntington, King, Linn, McDuffie, McRoberts, Mangum, Merrick, Morehead, Phelps, Rives, Sevier, Sprague, Sturgeon, Tappan, Walker, Wilcox, Williams, Woodbury, Wright, Young—32.

NAYS—Messrs. Barrow, Bates, Berrien, Choate, Clayton, Evans, Kerr, Miller, Porter, Smith, of In., Tallmadge, White, Woodbridge—13.

On Monday the 27th, a number of private bills were passed, after which a bill to provide for the publication of the debates and proceedings of Congress, from 1789 as proposed by Gales & Seaton, and from 1837 by Blair & Rives, was taken up and debated till near midnight, when the Senate went into Executive session, and soon after adjourned.

On Tuesday, a bill to fix the rates of postage at 5, 10, 15, 20, and 25 cents, for single letters, was debated, and passed.

Appropriation bills, private bills, and a bill to re-charter the banks of the District of Columbia, consumed the day.

On Wednesday, upwards of one hundred private bills were disposed of, of which about forty were rejected.

On Thursday and Friday, the last days of the session, nothing of much moment was done, except in Executive session.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Monday, nearly the whole day was devoted to the General Appropriation Bill, which was perfected in Committee of the Whole, and reported to the House. And,

On Tuesday, it passed the House, and was sent to the Senate.

The bill to provide for carrying into effect the Treaty with Great Britain, gave rise to a long debate on the right of search. Sir Robert Peel's speech, &c. in which Messrs. McKeown, Cushing, Adams, and Everett, participated. The bill, which appropriates $206,934 79, to pay the claim of the State of Maine, and $10 792 95 to pay that of Massachusetts, was finally passed, 137 to 40.

On Wednesday, the Indian Appropriation Bill, the Fortification Bill, the Pension Bill, and the Navy Appropriation Bill, were all discussed, amended, and passed. To the last named, Mr. Stanly offered an amendment, requiring all contracts for supplies, to be advertised, all bids recorded, and the contract given to the lowest bidder, provided he give security for the performance of his bid. Mr. S. read a letter, asserting that contracts for supplies for the Navy could only be obtained by persons who professed to be Tyler men, and they could get what prices they pleased. The writer says,—

"Some time ago an individual obtained *at Washington* a freight of about 4,000 barrels to Lima or Valparaiso, at $3 per barrel, while ships here were taking to those ports at $1 50; and this same man has also made a contract *at Washington* for 500,000 feet of pine boards, *at a round price*, to be delivered at the navy yard at New York, Charleston, Philadelphia, and Gosport. This man is one of those who was a Locofoco, after the election of Gen. Harrison a Whig, now a nondescript, or Tyler man.

"The groceries are given to a house in this city, and *without advertising*; so with butter, to another, "who has kissed John Tyler's great toe," at 20 cents per pound. The purser's stores were advertised, but did not fall *into right hands*, and then (*after* advertising) it was determined at Washington not to give them to the lowest bidder, but to give them to *the house* which furnishes groceries to *all the navy*, and they are charging *outrageous prices*, and filling up the public stores with goods, and at the end of the year there will be *in store* as many goods as have been used by Government, and at 50 per cent. higher prices than they might have been obtained *in the* usual way by advertising and contract!"

On Thursday and Friday, a great deal of business was accomplished in a confused and disorderly manner, and the House adjourned *sine die* at about 1 o'clock in the morning of Saturday.

The House refused, on Friday night, 83 to 77, to take up the bill to refund Gen. Jackson's fine. So it did not pass.

An appropriation of $40 000 was made for purchasing a site and building a Custom House at Wilmington, N. C.

In looking over the various propositions of the Locofoco Senators in Congress, McDuffie, Walker, &c. in regard to the much talked-of Assumption of State debts, the conviction is irresistibly forced upon the mind, that whilst they all profess to deprecate assumption, as the greatest of all evils, and most unconstitutional of all notions, they are calculated, and probably intended, to force the Whigs, if possible, into advocating that measure. Not a solitary Senator had, or has yet, declared in favor of it. Therefore, there was not the slightest occasion for a negative of a proposition which no one maintained. If these resolution men really deprecated assumption, and desired only the public good, they would have waited for the evil to exist, before they made war upon it.

Utterly as we are opposed to assumption, we think that a greater evil still has grown out of the war upon it. We allude to the open avowal, on the floor of the Senate, by the distinguished gentlemen above named, of the dishonest doctrine of repudiation. They both declared that they would repudiate bonds issued by the United States under such circumstances. We hope that these debts will never be assumed by the United States, but we think that no patriot can look without disgust upon a bare suggestion, that a change of rulers may justify a refusal to pay any debt contracted or assumed by the constituted authorities of the nation. The spoils doctrine, by which one set of men forfeit, and another earn, the offices of the country, is bad enough, in all conscience, without this additional evil, of the new set repudiating the debts of the old. National honor and credit, as well as individual honor and credit, sink at the bare mention of such doctrines.

Mr. Adams's last and greatest indiscretion has been, to offer to present to the House, a petition on abolition, signed by Latimer, a runaway slave from Norfolk, now in Boston, and by some 50,000 people of Massachusetts. The House refused to receive it.

SPECIE.—The Acadia brought more than a million of dollars in specie, and the Great Western is said to have a much larger amount.

Sale of Bank Stock.—Thirteen Shares of Stock in the Bank of Cape Fear, were sold at Public Auction in this City, on Tuesday last, on a credit of six months. The first lot of seven shares brought $75 per share. The second lot of six shares brought $74 per share. The original price of shares was $100.—*Raleigh Register.*

THE U. STATES AND ENGLAND.—On our first page will be found that portion of Sir Robert Peel's speech, in which he denies the correctness of President Tyler's construction of the Treaty of Washington in regard to the right of search or visit. This speech has produced a Message from the President, a report from the State Department, and debates in both Houses of Congress.

The President denies the right of search or visit, except in cases of piracy, and closes his Message as follows:—

"I regarded the 8th article as removing all possible pretext, on the ground of mere necessity, to visit and detain our ships upon the African coast, because of any alleged abuse of our flag by slave-traders of other nations. We had taken upon ourselves the burden of preventing any such abuse, by stipulating to furnish an armed force regarded by both the high contracting parties as sufficient to accomplish that object.—Denying, as we did and do, all color of right to exercise any such general police over the flags of independent nations, we did not demand of Great Britain any formal renunciation of her pretension; still less had we the idea of yielding any thing ourselves in that respect. We chose to make a practical settlement of the question. This we owed to what we had already done upon this subject. The honor of the country called for it; the honor of its flag demanded that it should not be used by others, to cover an iniquitous traffic. This Government, I am very sure, has both the inclination and the ability to do this; and, if need be, it will not content itself with a fleet of eighty guns; but, sooner than any foreign Government shall exercise the province of executing its laws and fulfilling its obligations—the highest of which is to protect its flag alike from abuse or insult—it would, I doubt not, put in requisition for that purpose its whole naval power. The purpose of this Government is faithfully to fulfil the treaty on its part; and it will not permit itself to doubt that Great Britain will comply with it on hers. In this way, peace will best be preserved, and the most amicable relations maintained between the two countries."

In the two Houses of Congress, the right of search or of visitation was generally regarded as superseded by the treaty, though Mr. Everett contended that it was a right as necessary to the U. States as to Great Britain, or any other power. Mr. E. said,—

He should present it, not as a British question, but when it was presented as a British question, the moment any man rose and attempted to say a word in support of it, he was instantly charged with taking the part of the enemy. Mr. E. should therefore present it as an American question, and an American right, against all the world.

Now suppose the American commander should meet on the African coast with a vessel bearing the Turkish flag and having written on her stern, the "Sarah Ann, of New York," or of "Baltimore," (which would be more appropriate,) [a laugh] according to the doctrine put forth, he must not touch her. Let us take one ground or the other. Every body knew that a flag was no certain indication of the nation to which the vessel bearing it belonged. It would be well known where the American cruisers were stationed, and where the British, and a shaver, the moment she came in sight of one of our cruisers, had only to run up a foreign flag of any kind, and she would know she was perfectly safe. Without the power to visit such a vessel, the expense of the squadron was money thrown away; and without it Mr. E. never would vote a dollar for the armament. This was a right which we must maintain as against all the world.

Was the House aware that this right of visit had been uniformly exercised by the American flag!—When our vessels of war were at sea, and especially in the West Indies, they constantly exercised it. They did not, to be sure, visit every vessel that hove in sight; but they visited and examined every "long, low, black looking schooner," without the least regard to the flag she might carry. Suppose the vessel should turn out to be English, and Great Britain should complain and claim damages; why Mr. E. would pay them some twenty-five cents or such a matter, but he would still maintain our right to visit. Otherwise, the sea might be covered with pirates, and no cruisers dare interfere with them.

Mr. Everett is a Whig, and one of the first standing in Congress for talents and character. Lest any one should say that he is a "British Whig," we give the following from the organ of Van Buren in New York:—

Right of Visitation and Search.—There is, in the practice on the ocean, a distinction between a visitation and a search. It is the practice for men-of-war, while on their cruising ground, to hail, to order to lay to, and to send a boat on board merchantmen whenever the commander shall deem it expedient. We have seen the commanders of our own American men-of-war overtake merchant vessels and packets, sailing under the Spanish flag, and with Spanish papers, command the same vessels to lay to, and send an officer on board and inspect the ship's papers. They have also fired a twenty-four pound ball across the path of foreign merchantmen, and thereby caused that vessel to steer from her course, pass under the man-of-war's stern, and answer for themselves. It is not, we presume, the practice to approach every vessel that may be discovered. A suspicious appearance of the stranger determines the commander. In some cases we have seen the American man-of-war give chase, and crowd sail upon sail, and at the same time fire ball after ball over the chase, and in one instance, of a chase between two swift ships, the chase, a Baltimore clipper, was determined to raise no flag, and to continue a defiance, until she saw the American flag, when the man-of-war lofted to fire. This kind of visit is a distinct thing from a search.

New York Evening Post.

We have noticed the subject thus at length, because some fears are entertained that trouble may yet arise between the two nations by a practical exercise of the asserted right. We hope not, however.

TREATY WITH MEXICO.—A Treaty, said to be honorable and eligible to both nations, was ratified by the Senate before the close of the Session.

A paper has been established in Washington City for the purpose of advocating the claims of Col. Johnson to the Presidential chair. Its first editorial article was an assault on the Globe, which the latter characterizes as "a gross violation of truth." Here is a new Locofoco war commenced.

We hope our readers will pardon us for once more devoting a brief space to the Locofoco organ in this town. We desire to make some statements, not so much for their personal bearing on ourself, as to remove prejudices constantly instilled into the public mind by that and other kindred prints.

That paper attempts to justify its frequent allusions to our private affairs, by a declaration that a Bank Director, or a Bank debtor, "is not a competent witness in any thing relating to the misdemeanor of those institutions." The idea is a notable one, and amounts to this, that those who know all about the transactions in question, are not to be witnesses, but that only those who are entirely ignorant of the matter, shall be permitted to testify! Though the Locofocos have long acted on this idea, it is the first time, we believe, that any one has has been so soft as to avow it.

But he asserts that "the Editor of the Observer is a Bank Director—and gets large accommodations from them." Both these statements are untrue in fact. The Editor *was* a Bank Director—induced to continue such for years from motives which the Editor of the Carolinian could not understand, at a *sacrifice* of pecuniary interest and personal convenience; and he finally resigned the thankless and profitless charge, because the pressure of his own extended business required all his time and attention.

As to the large accommodations. The Editor of the Observer has neither asked nor obtained the discount of more than *one* note, for himself or others, within the last eighteen months—during which he has paid at Bank within a fraction of *six times as much* as the amount of that note. Perhaps from these data the Editor of the Carolinian can tell how "large" the accommodation was, and how much reliance he ought to place upon that which he says is "notorious," a "fact known to the public," &c. His "notorious facts" are false facts; and it only surprises us that he should have relied upon common rumor for his information in regard to our affairs, when, in another column of the very same paper he says, "Common rumor is a naughty wench; and no reliance whatever should be placed upon her." If *we* were to rely upon common rumor, we might assert, that some of those, in the Legislature and out of it, who are loudest in their false statements of favoritism and corruption, have had more Bank accommodation than we.

But this brings us to the main purpose of this article. The Carolinian and its party, Editors, Legislators, loafers and all, are incessantly dinging it in the ears of the people, that none but "favorites" can get accommodation at Bank—that the Directors use the Banks for their own and the accommodation of their friends. The above facts show, in part, how destitute of truth their statements are. But further, in all our experience as a Director for some eight or ten years, we never once knew a man's politics to have the slightest bearing upon the action of the Board; and it is a matter of entire uncertainty with us whether Whigs or Locos are the largest borrowers. In each of the Banks in this place, there is a Director of the Editor's own politics—let him ask them, and see if they do not sustain our declaration.

Moreover: The *Stockholders* of the Cape Fear Bank, some eight or ten years ago adopted a resolution allowing each Director to owe a standing debt not exceeding $5,000—a debt which might be renewed, from time to time, by paying interest only. This was intended by the Stockholders as some compensation for the time devoted by the Directors to the management of the affairs of the whole company. But, so far from securing to themselves any extra accommodation, however convenient or profitable it might have been, the Directors here, doubting the policy of the resolution, unanimously refused to avail themselves of it; and we doubt whether the acting Directors, adding the Editor of the Observer, now owe the Bank, all together, as much as each one of them would have been entitled to under the resolution.

We have stated facts above; we do not hope that they will have the slightest effect on the Carolinian, but that the public generally will weigh them. That Editor admits that he published an imputation upon our personal honor, (a most foul slander,) that he was entirely satisfied that he "did so under a misapprehension of the facts," (consequently that what he had said was false;) and yet he has suffered his hundreds of readers for months to believe the slander true, and justifies his failure to retract his admitted slander by the plea, that he was "not notified in a *proper manner* that he had done injustice!!"—We'd cut off our right hand before we would treat friend or foe with such gross injustice,—but it is exactly what experience has led us to expect from that quarter.

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT,

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Duncan K. McRae, Attorney of the United States for the district of North Carolina, in the place of William H. Haywood, resigned.

Important!—By our Express from Pamlico Sound, we learn that at a large meeting of TERRAPINS, it was unanimously

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting are justly due to our Loco Foco brethren, at the last Legislature, for their able advocacy of our "State Rights;" that the brains of any of our deceased community be presented in suitable quantity to each member of the Majority, and that *the* DOCTOR *be instructed* to carry the same into effect.

Raleigh Register.

Our own District.—We learn from a gentleman, who attended Wayne Court last week, that the self-styled Democracy had a meeting, and nominated Gen. Saunders for re-election to Congress from this (now the fifth) District. Alas! poor Curtis H. Brogden—you are literally "snowed-under" on your own dunghill. If we are to be represented by a Loco, we would prefer Gen. Saunders to almost any other man of the party in the District. We, at least, hope, that we are not to have Mr. Rencher as our Representative. We prefer an out and out Loco foco, to a man, who, elected as a Whig, has deserted the principles which secured his election. Let us have no more *false lights* to deceive the people.—*Register.*

The Eighth District.—The "Democrats" have fixed on the fourth Tuesday of March, to hold a District Convention, to select a Candidate for Congress. Mr. Toole, of Pitt, who had been informally nominated, has published a Card, agreeing to refer his claims to this Convention. Mr. Washington having declined a re-election, we take it for granted, that Mr. Stanly will again take the field, and uphold the Whig banner with his accustomed gallantry. *He* is not the man, to be deterred by an apparent or actual majority, of some four or five hundred. If the District be thoroughly canvassed, we have no fears of the result, however strongly Loco Foco the Legislature endeavored to make it.—*Raleigh Register.*

Rt. Rev. Bishop Ives.—We are highly gratified to state, for the information of his numerous friends, that this beloved Prelate, who recently underwent a critical Surgical operation, has almost entirely recovered from its effects, and is now rapidly convalescing. The operator was Dr. Hendree, a gentleman of great skill and distinguished attainments, who has permanently located himself in this city.—*Raleigh Register.*

Federal Court.—By an Act of Congress, passed at last Session, the time of holding this Court was altered. It will sit in this City as usual, but hereafter, the Summer Term will commence on the *fourth* Monday in May, and the Winter Term, on the *second* Monday in December, in each and every year.—*Raleigh Register.*

Virginia.—The Legislature of Virginia has voted to *reject* the share of the Proceeds of the Public Lands which belongs to the State. The amount at present due is $37,000. The State is burdened by debt and the Legislature is about to impose a tax!—Out of party spite they first reject what is clearly and legally their own and then tax the people to make up the deficiency. This is a legitimate Virginia abstraction, but we doubt if the people of that State will willingly pay so dearly for it.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Mr. Clay was to leave New Orleans, on his return home, in the steamer Diamond, on the 16th instant. On the evening preceding a Ball was given in honor of the distinguished Kentuckian, under the auspices of the leading gentlemen of the city.

Mr. Calhoun in Michigan.—The Detroit Free Press contains a call for a state convention of the democratic party of Michigan, for the purpose of nominating Mr. Calhoun for the Presidency. This call is signed by six hundred of the leading and well known Loco Focos. Mr. Van Buren's friends appear to offer no opposition to this movement.

MARRIED,

In the vicinity of Wadesborough, on the 23d ult., by the Rev. W. A. Morris, Mr. JOHN S. BIRCH, of Chesterfield District, to Miss LUCY H. WADDILL, of Anson county.

At the seat of A. H. Dismukes, Esq., near Pittsborough, N. C., on the 23d ult., by the Rev. J. F. Bennett, JNO. J. FEARRINGTON, Esq., to Miss ELIZABETH MEBANE, only daughter of the late Eldridge Mebane, Esq.

In Montgomery County, on the 29th January, by Elijah Sugg, Esq., Mr. JACKSON GREENE to Miss DANA, daughter of Jacob Gordon.

DIED,

In Montgomery county, lately, Mr. BENJAMIN BELL, a soldier of the Revolution, a good citizen, husband, father and master, and a consistent member of the Methodist Church, aged about 82 years.

On Deep River, in Chatham County, on Wednesday last, JOHN FOOSHEE, Esq.

In Norfolk, lately, Col. RICHARD S. HACKLEY, aged 73.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, March 6, Steamer Fayetteville, with Goods for Hall & Johnson, E J Hale, G W McDonald, J D Starr, H & E J Lilly, Dr B Robinson, C T Haigh, D A Ray, P Taylor, D Johnson, John Huske & Son, T S Lutterloh, H L Mayrover, Boon & Breece, David Shaw, James Dodd, P Murphy, A W Steel, J D Williams, Dr T N Cameron, P McKellar, T Monroe, and H Leete, of this place; and for Owen Hardly, Lash & Co, T J Holton, W Makepeace, H A London, H N Turner, Poof Hooper, J J Roberts, Mrs S Hill, W Peck, O Bedell, W Ballard, and J Ballard, of the interior.

Also, last evening, Steamer Cotton Plant, with Goods for G. & H. McMillan, J. Marfine, W. E. Kirkpatrick, J. R. Gee, H. Branson, S. T. Hawley, B. Rose, Jas. Dodd, Huske & Son, E. Fuller, D. B. Murphy, C. Monroe, R. E. Rives, M. N. Leary, J. A. McRae, and H. Erambert, of this place; and for Salisbury Co., D. Clewell, J. R. Sloan, E. Mitchell, Foster & Hunt, A. Hargrave, J. N. Norwood, B. Crumpler, and Mrs. Taylor, of the interior.

The River is in good boating order.

Port of Wilmington.

ARRIVALS.

February 22.—Brig Hylas from St. Johns, P. R. 25.—Schrs. Alaric from New York, Solomon Rockhill from do. 26.—Schr. Peruvian from Portsmouth, N. H. 27.—Brig Hudson from Curracoa; Schrs. Col. Hanson from New York, Jonas Smith from do. 28.—Schr. Sterling from New York.

DEPARTURES.

February 23.—Schr. Jane for New York. 24.—Schrs. Baltimore for New York, Illinois for Cape Hayti. 27.—Brig Salem for Surinam. 28.—Brig Leonora for New York; Schrs. A. F. Thorn for New York, Gilbert Hatfield for Philadelphia, Schuylkill for do.

VALUABLE

REAL ESTATE,

FOR SALE.

THE LOT, with the Improvements, formerly occupied by Neill Johnson, on the South East corner of the Court House Square. The buildings are in good repair. The situation is a most desirable and valuable one for a Tavern.

Also the Lot, with Improvements, on the North side of the Court House Square, adjoining the residence of John Huske, Esq. The buildings are in good repair, and the dwelling house one of the most convenient in the town.

This property must be disposed of; it will be sold at a low price, and the terms will be very accommodating. Apply to

E. L & W. WINSLOW,
Agents for Trustees, &c.

Fayetteville, March 4. 1843. 44-4w

NEW LINE.

New York & Wilmington Packets.

Schr. ALTHEA CORNELIUS, Faulkenburg, Master.
" SOLOMON ROCKHILL, Rulon, "
" COL. HANSON, Grant, "
" WM. THOMPSON, (new.) Parker, "

THE above line is composed of fast sailing, substantial vessels, commanded by experienced masters. One of the above vessels will sail punctually every Saturday from New York. Cotton and other light freight from Fayetteville will be forwarded by this line free of commission.

Agents in New York, A. B. COOLEY & CO., 9 Coenties slip.

Agent in Wilmington, JOHN HALL.

Insurance guaranteed at the lowest rates.

March 1, 1843. 44-3w

$20 REWARD.

LOST, between Fayetteville and Shearn's Hill, in Moore county, on the Morganton Road, on Thursday the 23d instant, a roll of Bank Notes, wrapped in a piece of brown paper, amounting to One Hundred and Eight Dollars, consisting of Ten Ten dollar bills, and Two Four dollar bills, all of the Cape Fear Bank, and all new bills. The above reward will be paid for the recovery of the money, or in proportion for any part of it. Any information will be thankfully received

ALBERT T. ROBINSON.

Near Dumas's Store, Richmond county, 3wpd
February 27, 1843.

LAND SALE.

ON MONDAY the 13th day of March next, I will offer for sale, at the Court House door in the town of Wadesborough,

350 ACRES OF LAND,

More or less, lying on Pee Dee, at and above Dumas's Ferry, adjoining the lands of James H. Martin, William Hough, and others, being one-half of that valuable tract formerly belonging to James H. Martin, deceased, levied on as the property of Edmund D. Martin, to satisfy sundry ven. fas. in my hands against the said Edmund D. Martin, in favor of the State of North Carolina; C. Myers, William P. Kendall, N. P. Liles, and others.

The above Lands are said to be equal to any on Pee Dee River in point of fertility, containing about 80 or 100 acres of most choice low lands, the balance of the tract upland, remarkably fine for Cotton, Corn, Wheat, Oats, &c. There is on the tract about 125 or 130 acres of cleared Land, also a small Dwelling, Kitchen, fine Barn, Crib, and Stables; a good well of water. The whole tract lies remarkably level, and the cleared Land in a fine state for cultivation, well fenced, &c. And for the accommodation of purchasers, I am authorized to sell for $1200 cash, the remainder of the purchase money on a credit of one and two years, equally divided, with interest from the day of sale. Notes and approved security for the two annual instalments will be required. Persons not acquainted with the Lands, will be shewn by application on the premises, or to James M. Waddill, at Wadesborough.

Given under my hand and seal, this 20th day of January, 1843. J. WHITE,
[3w-tc] *Sheriff of Anson County.*

COTTON YARNS.

THE Subscriber, Agent of the Little River Company, would respectfully inform the Merchants and traders in Town, and the public generally, that he has and will continue to keep on hand, a full assortment of YARNS, manufactured by the above Company; for sale either at wholesale or retail, at prices to correspond with the low rates of Cotton, and general pressure of the times.

J. D. WILLIAMS.

November 14, 1842. 28-tf

FRESH

Drugs, Medicines, &c.,

At the New Drug Establishment,

Person Street, nearly opposite the Bank Cape Fear,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE Subscriber, in addition to his former stock, has received by the late arrivals a FRESH SUPPLY of

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

Among which are the following articles:

Aquafortis; Muriatic, Nitric, Prussic and Acetic Acids; Antimony; Arsenic; Arrow Root; Spts. Ammoniæ; Alcohol; Aloes; Sal. Amoniæ; Borax, refined; Blue Vitriol; Barley; Bole Armenian; Prussian Blue; Burgundy Pitch; Blacking, Military and Paste; Pulverized Yellow Bark; Flor. Benzoin; Blue Mass; Flesh and Shoe Brushes; Ext. Belladonna; Ox. Bismuth; Bazilicon Ointment; Cubebs, pul.; Cammomile Flors.; Camella, pulv.; Cantharides; Cobalt; Columbo, pulv.; Colchicum; Colocynth; Lapis Calaminaris; Chalk, prepared; Camphor; Calc. Charcoal; Calomel; Cologne; Ext. Cicuta, Cloves; Digitalis; Elm Bark; Ether; Elecampane; Emory; Ergot; Fowler's Solution; Arsenic; Glue; Gum Aloes; Gum Shellac; Gum Myrrh; Gum Guiac; Gum Kino; Gum Assafœtida; Gum Gamboge; Gum Arabic; Gum Tragacanth; Galls; Hair Powder; Powder Puffs; Hive Syrup; Hyd. Potash; Indigo; Ipecac; Ink, black and red; Iodine; Jalap; James' Powders; Liquorice, refined; Lunar Caustic; Magnesia, cal. and carb.; Manna; Madder; Matches; Mustard; Sulphate Morphine; Acet. Morphine; Nux Vomica; Sweet Oil; Castor Oil; Croton Oil; Opodeldoc; British Oil; Opium; Piperine; Peppermint; Quassia; Quicksilver; Roots of all kinds; Sal. Tartar; Tartaric Acid; Seidlitz and Soda Powders; Sup. Carb. Soda; Uva Ursi; Wedgewood's Mortars; Maccoboy and Scotch Snuff.

Wright's Pills; Godfrey's Cordial; Bateman's Drops; Capsules; Medicamentum; Cephalick Snuff; Henry's Magnesia; Turlington's Balsam; Tamarinds; Spirits Turpentine; White Lead; Putty; Window Glass, &c. &c.

The whole at prices designed to be satisfactory, and to insure a continuance of the custom of those who purchase at the establishment.

JAMES A. McRAE.

☞ Dr. JAMES T. GILLIAM having removed his Office to the new Drug Establishment on Person street, may be found there when not professionally engaged.

November 2, 1842. 28tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of J. C. & G. B. Atkins, are requested to come forward and settle the same with the Subscriber, as Surviving Partner. All persons having claims against said firm, will present them to me for settlement, as I am duly authorized to close the business of the firm.

The business will, for the present, be continued under my superintendence, and the very large and fresh STOCK OF GOODS on hand will be sold at very low prices.

JNO. C. ATKINS, Surviving Partner.

Fayetteville, Dec. 6, 1842. 31tf

THE MERCHANTS'

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BALTIMORE,

Incorporated 1836, with a Capital of $300,000,

MAKES INSURANCE on Mills, Manufactories, Houses, Stores and Goods contained therein, and all Property subject to loss or damage by fire, whether situated in town or country.

ISAAC TYSON, President.

Directors: WM. E. MATHEW, WILLIAM H. BEATTY, WILLIAM C. SHAW, JAMES I. CORNER, JOHN DUSHANE, CHARLES R. PEARCE, THO. R. MATTHEWS, G. W. RICHARDSON, JOHNS HOPKINS,

GEORGE B. COALE, Sec'y.

☞ J. W. WRIGHT is the Agent of the Company to receive applications for Insurance in Fayetteville and its vicinity.

September 26, 1842. 21tf

$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, the following SLAVES, for the apprehension of either a reward of Fifty Dollars will be given:

DAVE, who ranaway in Alabama, formerly belonging to Alex. Watson or Mr. Purcell, of Robeson county, N. C. Sometimes called Dave Watson.

Also, another slave named DAVE, purchased of W. G. McDonald, of Cumberland county, N. C.

The above reward of Fifty Dollars will be given for the apprehension (without injury) of either of the above named Slaves.

R. YELDELL.

November 3, 1842. 27tf

☞ Information to be furnished to P. P. Johnson, Fayetteville, N. C.

Received pr. Steamer Fayetteville,

46 BAGS RIO COFFEE,
10 boxes Stuart's Candies,
20 bags prime Laguira Coffee,

Also, a general assortment of Gentlemen's Overcoats, at private sale.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

Dec. 17, 1842. 33-tf

GEORGIA INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.

At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS,

Of which $627,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balace in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

THE undersigned, as Agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State, and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58-tf

OWEN HOUSTON,

Saddle, Trunk and Harness Maker,

TAKES this method of informing his friends and customers, in town and country, that he has moved back to his OLD STAND on Hay Street, one door below Mr. Jas. Baker's Hardware Store, where he may be found at all times, prepared to do any work in his line on the most reasonable terms.

☞ REPAIRING promptly attended to and thankfully received.

He keeps constantly on hand an assortment of

MEN'S AND LADIES' SADDLES,

Also, Harness of all kinds, Bridles, Whips, Collars, Trunks,

And every article in his line of business.

He would take this opportunity of returning his thanks to those who have patronized him; and hopes by punctuality to business, and moderate charges, to continue to merit their patronage.

September 4, 1841. 66tf

NEW GOODS,

At Prices to suit the Times.

I HAVE received in part, and expect in a day or two to receive my full assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Embracing Broad Cloths, various colours, and some very superior; plain and fancy Cassimeres; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; Beaver Cloth; Blankets; Kerseys; white and red Flannels; Merino and Silk Shirts and Drawers; black, blue black and fancy coloured Silks; Muslin-de-Lains, all qualities; Gentlemen's Scarfs, Stocks, Collars, &c. &c.

A full assortment of

Groceries and Hardware,

Some beautiful sets of China, common and fine CROCKERY, HATS and SHOES, White Lead, Linseed and Winter Strained Lamp Oil, &c. All of which I am disposed to sell low, *very* low, for *Cash,* or in exchange for Country Produce.

H. LEETE,

North West corner of Market Square.

October 25, 1842. 25-tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber would inform his friends, and the community generally, that he is now receiving from the North his FALL and WINTER STOCK, consisting of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Cotton Bagging, Rope, Iron, Nails, Hollow Ware, Trace Chains, Weeding Hoes, Collins' and Simmons' Axes, Cotton and Wool Cards, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes.

Best Loaf and Brown Sugar, Coffee and Tea, Powder and Shot, Indigo, Madder, Spanish Brown, Epsom and Glauber Salts, Crockery Ware, &c. &c.

Also,

A large and general assortment of **CANDLES,** kept constantly on hand, at Wholesale and Retail. Being determined to devote all necessary attention to the MOULDING, and having spared no pains to improve the appearance as well as quality of his Candles, he hopes to receive a due share of patronage.

W. McL. McKAY.

Fayetteville, Oct. 10, 1842. 23tf

THE SUBSCRIBER is receiving, in addition to his former Stock of Goods, Common and Fine CROCKERY, Stone Pitchers and Jars, Rio and Cuba Coffee, New Orleans Molasses, of best quality, in bbls., N. O. Sugars, Irish Potatoes, and unslacked Thomastown Lime, which he will sell low for Cash or Country Produce.

J. D. WILLIAMS.

January 10, 1843. 36-tf

FOR SALE.

20 CASES (2 dozen,) Fine Old Madeira Wine, Genuine Old Port Wine, (in bottles,)
Sicily Madeira, Sherry, and Teneriffe Wines
10 bbls. Calcined Plaister,
5 casks ground do.
10 bbl. prime St. Croix Sugars,
10 bags Java Coffee.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

December 27, 1842. 34-tf

Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, for Colds, Coughs, Consumption, &c.

☞ A Fresh supply just received and for Sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

ENTERTAINMENT.

LOOK AT THIS!—My House has been thoroughly repaired. I will keep Entertainment at very reduced prices, and be glad to welcome the return of my friends and customers. Call and see.

E. SMITH.

Fayetteville, October 13, 1841. 71tf

My House is on the corner of Gillespie and Mumford Streets, convenient to the Market, and near the State Bank. E. S.

JAMES SUNDY,

Trimmer and Harness Maker,

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he is prepared to do all kinds of CARRIAGE TRIMMING and HARNESS MAKING, in short time, and on the most reasonable terms for those who may favor him with a call.

He has now on hand and for sale at reduced prices,

Elegant Brass and Silver-mounted Carriage Harness,
Gig and Sulkey ditto, ditto,
Buggy ditto, ditto,
Japan Gig and Carry-all ditto,
Ivory-mounted Trotting Whips,
Gig and Wagon Whips,
Wagon Bridles and Collars,
Riding Whips and Spurs,
Saddle Bags,
Bridles and Martingales,
Coach Lace and Morocco,
Knobs and Tacks.

☞ Gig and Barouche Tops, and second hand Carriages, &c., Repaired on the most reasonable terms, and at short notice.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

All Work done by me repaired without charge, if it fail by fair usage in a reasonable length of time.

Fayetteville, April 27, 1841. 47tf

GARDNER & McKETHAN,

Carriage Makers,

HAVE NOW ON HAND and for sale at very *REDUCED PRICES*—

4 Carriages,
6 Barouches,
4 Buggies,
3 Buggy Gigs,
4 Sulkeys,
8 Spring Wagons, and
3 Chain Wagons.

Also, a very large assortment of Work which we are daily finishing.

Also, a general assortment of COACH MAKERS' MATERIALS kept constantly on hand and for sale.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine their work, as they feel confident they can make their work as well, and sell it as low as it can be had from any regular Northern Establishment.

All work made and sold by them is warranted 12 months, and will be repaired without charge, if they fail by bad workmanship or materials.

☞ REPAIRING neatly executed at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

FAYETTEVILLE, Feb. 1, 1843.

Just Receiving by Steamer Cotton Plant,

100 BOXES Tin Plate, ½ x, from one of the best manufactories in England, a superior article,
40 boxes Tin Plate, (extra sizes,) x, xx, xxx,
2,000 lbs. Iron Wire, assorted sizes, No. 1 to 21,
60 bundles Russia, American, & English Sheet Iron,
20 bundles Hoop Iron, assorted, ½ inch to 1½ inch,
1,800 lbs. Sheet and Bar Copper and Copper Bottoms,
2,400 lbs. Sheet, Bar and Pig Lead, & Lead Pipe, assorted,

—ALSO—

Tinners' Tools and Machines; Tin Plates; Brass Wove Wire, for milk strainers; Iron and Tinned Rivets; Kettle and Bucket Ears; Sauce Pan Handles; Scale Beams; Jack Chain Iron; Nests of Weights; 7 and 14 lb. Ring Weights; Brass Cocks, &c. &c. Together with every article in the above line, which he offers for sale on the most favorable terms.

JAMES MARTINE.

January 31, 1843. 39-3m

NEW GOODS,

Uncommonly Cheap.

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Purchased at the late reduced prices, among which are—French Lawns and Prints, Ginghams, plain and figured Muslin, best black Silks, figured and plain ditto, some very superior dress Shawls and Capes, newest style London Straw Bonnets, common ditto, Calicoes, checked Muslin, Jaconet and Cambric, Silk and Cotton Umbrellas, 3-4 to 6-4 brown and bleached Domestics, Spool Cotton and Sewing Silk, Tuck and Side Combs, with many other articles, forming the largest assortment in this State,—all of which are offered at reduced prices for Cash, or to punctual customers on time.

June 27, 1842. 8tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving, by Steamers Henrietta and Cotton Plant Lines, their FALL and WINTER STOCK of GOODS, consisting in part of the following

GROCERIES.

Dry Goods, Hardware, Paints and Dye Stuffs, Drugs and Medicines, Hats, Shoes, Negro Kerseys, and Blankets, viz:

500 SACKS Liverpool SALT, (very large.)
10 hhds. Sugar, St. Croix and Porto Rico,
58 bags prime Rio Coffee,
10 do. do. Laguira do.
5 do. Old Government Java,
1000 lbs. Loaf Sugar, double refined,
10 tons Swedes, English, Band and Hoop Iron,
100 kegs cut Nails and Brads,
100 pair bright Trace Chains,
25 dozen Carolina Hoes, bright Vises, Anvils and Hammers,
4 dozen Collins', King's and other Axes
Knives and Forks, Pocket Knives,
Spades, Shovels, &c. &c.
10 pair Smith's Bellows, (D. Berrien's,)
50 sides Sole Leather, (prime,)
200 lbs. best Indigo,
500 lbs. Dutch Madder,
50 kegs White Lead in Oil,
50 do. FFF and FFG Dupont's Powder,
2000 lbs. Lead and Shot,
20 hhds. Molasses,

Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Nutmegs, with a fair assortment of STAPLE DRY GOODS, Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope and Twine; all of which has recently been selected in New York, with great care and economy. In a word, we can offer our customers Goods at *lower rates,* for Cash or Country Produce, than any former year. Thankful for past patronage, we hope to continue to receive a merited portion of the same.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL,
Yellow Brick Buildings.

Fayetteville, Sept. 27, 1842. 18tf

N. B. We shall continue our strict attention to all kinds of Produce, Forwarding and Commission Business. C. J. & R. M. O.

Valuable Real Estate for Sale.

THE Dwelling House situated on Union Street and Maiden Lane, occupied by Mr. Wm. S. Latta.

Also, the Brick Store on the North side of Hay Street, occupied by Mr. D. McLaurin.

Also, the Warehouse on Franklin Street, in rear of the Bank of the State.

For terms, which will be accommodating, apply to

I. WETMORE, *Cashier.*

Dec. 20, 1842. 33tf

United States District Court of N. Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY:

NOTICE to shew cause against the Petitions of the following Petitioners, for their discharge and certificates as Bankrupts, at Wilmington, on Monday the 1st day of May next, to-wit:—

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.
George W. Peay, Farmer.
John N. Brent, Merchant.
John Wall, Jr.,
Elmsley M. Woodburn, Merchant.
Bluford Williamson, Farmer.
James W. Sanders, Merchant.
RICHMOND COUNTY.
James W. Smith, Merchant.
ANSON COUNTY.
W. H. Bigelow, Mechanic.
Cullen Curlee, Farmer.
William Walden, Farmer.
Augustine Shepherd, Farmer.
James A. Harrell, Farmer.
STANLY COUNTY.
Thomas Tomlinson, Merchant.
GUILFORD COUNTY.
Joel Sanders, Trader.
George Underwood, Farmer.
Milton H. Sanders, Farmer.
Talbert Russell, Collier.
Jonathan Cook,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
John W. Matthews, Farmer.
John Hart, Laborer.
Charles Shadgett, Tavern-keeper.
Neill Patterson, Farmer.
MOORE COUNTY.
James Garner, Farmer.
SAMPSON COUNTY.
Samuel Rayner, Painter.
BLADEN COUNTY.
J. F. Barnes, Merchant.

By order of the Court.

W. E. ANDERSON, *C. D. C.*

Wilmington, Jan'y 11, 1843. 37-10w

TRI-WEEKLY STAGE LINE

FROM FAYETTEVILLE TO WARSAW.

THE DAILY STAGE LINE from Fayetteville to Warsaw, having been reduced to a tri weekly line, the Stages will leave Fayetteville and Warsaw as follows:—

Leave Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 6 o'clock, P. M.;—leave Warsaw on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

This route has had a fair trial, and is the best, both North and South, that is now running from Fayetteville.

BLOCKER & LOVE, *Proprietors.*

February 10, 1842. 44-tf

Blanks for sale at this Office.

For sale by the Subscribers,

Bed Cords, Plough Lines, Candle Wick, Boat, Seine, Wrapping and Carpet Twine, Cotton Yarn, No. 4 to 15, heavy 4-4 and 30 inch Shirting and Sheeting, manufactured at the Beaver Creek Mills.

We also offer 25 hhds. prime retailing Molasses, 12 tons Swedes, English, and American Iron, &c.

We invite purchasers to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

HALL & JOHNSON.

January 31, 1843. 39tf

McCALLUM & CLARK,

TAILORS.

(SUCCESSORS OF H. ERAMBERT.)

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have purchased the entire stock of Henry Erambert, and intend carrying on the above business in all its various branches, at the old stand on Gillespie street, next door to the Bank of the State, where they will thankfully receive all orders in their line, and warrant all work to be as well done as at any other Establishment in town. They solicit the patronage of the old customers of Mr. H. Erambert, and the public generally, and assure those that think proper to employ them, that no pains will be spared to give satisfaction. All work that don't suit will not be allowed to be taken from their shop. Prices will range as follows:—

For making corded or bound Coat,	$10 00
plain ditto,	8 00
Pantaloons, plain,	1 50
Vest, plain,	1 50

JAS. D. McCALLUM.
DANIEL CLARK.

Fayetteville, Dec. 31, 1842. 39tf

A CARD.

HENRY ERAMBERT would respectfully inform the public and his customers, that he has sold out his entire Establishment to Mr. Jas. D. McCallum and Daniel Clark, of this place, and from his knowledge of their superior workmanship, can recommend them to all his old customers, and hope they will patronize them; and all favors bestowed on them will be thankfully acknowledged by him.

☞ N. B. All persons indebted to H. Erambert will please call and settle the same.

December 31 1842. 39tf

F. T. WARD,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he has taken the Stand recently occupied by E. J. Clark, on Gillespie street, 5 doors South of the Market Square, where he will manufacture and keep constantly on hand an assortment of

Tin and Sheet Iron Ware.

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine his Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell as cheap as any other manufacturer in the State.

Tin Baking Apparatus, of an entirely new pattern.

January 28, 1843. 39-1Y

DICKSON EVANS, M. D.,

Eclectic,

OCCUPIES the Store, corner of Green and Bow streets, where he may be found when not professionally engaged. He disclaims the use of poisons, whether vegetable, mineral, or animal; or any other means which have a tendency to reduce the vitality of the system.

"Do not counteract the living principle."—*Napoleon.*

His Materia Medica will be composed principally of the medical plants of our country, which have proven themselves innocuous and powerfully sanative.

"Prove all things and hold fast that which is good."—*St. Paul.*

A good assortment of Botanic Medicines will be kept for sale. These Medicines are particularly recommended for the cure of chronic diseases, such as Dropsy, Consumption, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, &c.

Fayetteville, Jan. 21, 1843. 38tf

For Rent.

A HOUSE AND LOT on Maiden Lane, recently occupied by the late George B. Atkins. For terms, apply to

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

January 30, 1843. 39tf

French Burr MILL STONES for Wheat, and COLOGNE STONES for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agents for the sale of the above MILL STONES in this State, by Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, we would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to us at this place. We *warrant* the article to be genuine; if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL,

Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1840. 13tf

PETERS' PILLS.

THE wonderful cures effected by this Medicine are the all engrossing subjects of the day. Go where you will, and you hear nothing but Mr. Such-a-One has been cured by PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS; or, you know Mrs. So-and-So was at the point of death, but she has been cured by Dr. Peters' Pills; or, are you not glad that Miss —— has been restored to health by Dr. Peters' wondrous Medicine.

Really, this Medicine must be very good, or it could not cure so many. It is good. For many years it has passed on the "even, silent tenor of its way," curing hundreds of persons who were wrangling with death. But now its onward course is impetuous.

It is as impossible to stay the demand for this Medicine as to hush the rushing wind.

A life Medicine that will procrastinate death for many years, shall it not enter every house? Shall it not be used by every individual? Let no man say, I don't want it. You know not what to-morrow may bring forth. All should use this remedy, and remember that health is the first blessing from God.

They do indeed restore the health of the body, because they purify and invigorate the blood, and their good effects are not counterbalanced by any inconvenience; being composed entirely of vegetables, they do not expose those who use them to danger, and their effects are as certain as they are salutary; they are daily and safely administered to infancy, youth, manhood and old age, and to women in the most critical and delicate circumstances, they do not disturb or shock the animal functions, but restore their order and re-establish their health; and or all the purposes which a vegetable purgative, or certain cleanser of the whole system are required, they stand without a rival—they are allowed to be all that can be accomplished in Medicine, both for power and innocence.

Retail price 50 cts. per box. For sale, wholesale and retail, at the Fayetteville Book Store.

May 12, 1841. 49-tf

Received per Henrietta Steamer,

25 BAGS PRIME RIO COFFEE,
25 do. Common do. do.
A few dozen very superior PORT WINE.
For sale by
S. W. TILLINGHAST.

Dec. 29, 1842. 35-tf

Just Received and for Sale,

40 HHDS. PRIME N. ORLEANS SUGAR,
10 half bbls. Fresh CRACKERS,
5 boxes SODA BISCUIT.

S. W. TILLINGHAST.

February 2, 1843. 40tf

FOR SALE.

50 KEGS *Pure* WHITE LEAD, and 1 chest fine Hyson TEA. Just received by

JNO. HUSKE & SON.

January 11, 1843. 36tf

FOR SALE.

1000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
20 hhds. Brown SUGAR,
1000 lbs. Loaf and Lump ditto,
10 hhds. MOLASSES,
100 kegs Cut Nails,
15 tons Iron and Steel, assorted,
60 bags Rio Coffee,
10 bags Java ditto,
2 tons Pots, Ovens, Skillets, and Wagon Boxes,
75 kegs White Lead, } Ground in Oil,
20 kegs Black ditto, }
And an assortment of other Paints, and Putty,
30 pieces Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope, and Twine,
10 kegs Dupont's Powder,
8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Window Glass,
50 bags Shot, assorted,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
100 lbs. Seine Twine,
200 lbs. Chrome Green,
5 coils heavy Cordage,
10 bbls. Calcined Plaster,
10 casks Ground ditto,
Imperial and Hyson Tea, and an assortment of Spices,
6 half barrels Mackerel,
Madeira, Port, London P., Teneriffe, and low priced Wines,
1 cask Red Clover Seed,

And a general assortment of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and CUTLERY.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

October 20, 1841. 72tf

VALUABLE LAND for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, a large quantity of Valuable LAND, in the Counties of Moore and Montgomery, much of which is of a superior quality of bottom and up-land, well adapted to the cultivation of Corn, Cotton, Wheat, Oats, Potatoes, &c., with excellent Buildings, Grist Mill, and Orchard. This land lies in the midst of one of the finest ranges in North Carolina. Its character for health and good water, is seldom equalled. It will be sold in any number of acres to suit the purchaser, and on terms to suit the times. Those wishing to purchase, would do well to examine it. Application to me, near Raleigh, or to Gen. W. D. Dowd, near Carthage, Moore county, either in person or by letter, will be promptly attended to.

P. W. DOWD.

December 10, 1842. 33-tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having qualified, at December Term of Cumberland County Court, as Executor to the last Will and Testament of John Kelly, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said Estate, to come forward and make settlement; and all persons having claims, to present them, duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.

JONA. EVANS, Sen., *Ex'r.*

December 6, 1842. 31tf

NEW YORK AND WILMINGTON PACKETS.

OLD LINE.

To sail punctually every week during the year.

Brig LEONORA, Miller, Master.
Brig SOOY, Tyler, Master.
Schr. A. F. THORN, H. Sandford, Master.
Schr. CHAS. E. THORN, W. Smith, Master.
Schr. JULIA, Shoemaker, Master.

THE above are all fast sailing copper-fastened vessels, well calculated for the trade; commanded by men of experience, and will insure at the lowest rates, and the appointed day of sailing will be punctually adhered to. Freights will be taken at the lowest rates. All goods directed to the care of the Agent will be forwarded free of commission.

JOHN OGDEN, *Agent, New York.*

July 24, 1841. 60-tf.

Just Received and for Sale,

20 CASKS PRIME CHEESE,
400 yards Ingrain CARPETING, (at 50 cts. per yard.)

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

November 24, 1842. 30-tf

A SOUTHERN HARMONY.

A SUPPLY just received.

E. J. HALE.

TO THE LADIES.

Dr. Hull's Utero Abdominal Supporter.

THIS new Instrument, for the radical cure of Prolapsus Uteri, or falling of the Womb, by external application, superseding the use of the objectionable Pessary, is confidently recommended to the afflicted as the means of perfect restoration to health, it never having failed of perfecting a cure, even under the most aggravated circumstances.

The Supporter has attained a very high character in Europe as well as in this country. It is adopted to the entire disuse of Pessaries, and all other painful surgical expedients, in the Lying-in Hospitals of London and Paris, and is universally recommended in Europe by medical men of the highest rank. In this country it is sustained by the leading members of the faculties of Colleges and Hospitals, and by all the eminent private practitioners.

Rooms have been furnished exclusively for Ladies, at No. 4 Vesey street, New York, having a separate entrance from the business department, where a lady is in constant attendance to apply Trusses and Supporters to female patients.

The above Instruments are for sale by

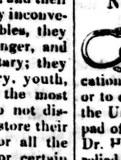
JAMES MARTINE,
Agent, Fayetteville.

Pamphlets describing its uses and application, can be had as above.

February 4, 1843.

HULL'S TRUSSES.

NOTICE TO RUPTURED PERSONS.



PERSONS afflicted with Ruptures may rely upon the best instrumental aid the world affords, on application to the Office, No. 4 Vesey street, New York, or to either of the Agents in the principal towns in the United States. Be careful to examine the back pad of Hull's Trusses, to see if they are endorsed by Dr. Hull in writing. None are genuine, or to be relied upon as good, without his signature.

Many persons have undertaken to vend imitations of Hull's celebrated Trusses, and thousands are imposed upon in consequence. These imitations cannot be relied upon; they are made by unskilful mechanics, and are no better than the ordinary trusses.

Rooms have been fitted up at No. 4 Vesey street, New York, exclusively for Ladies, having a separate entrance from the business department, where a female is in constant attendance to wait upon female patients.

A constant supply of Hull's genuine Trusses will be kept by

JAMES MARTINE,
Agent for Fayetteville.

February 4, 1843. 40-13w

NOTICE TO PENSIONERS.

THE Subscriber will attend as usual to the collection of all arrears of Pension, and remit as directed. From past experience, he flatters himself he can give general satisfaction.

Printed forms furnished gratis.

ELIJAH FULLER.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 6, 1843. 40tf

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE Cook Woman, accustomed also to house work; a good washer and ironer. Has no children. Apply at this office.

January 11, 1843. 36-tf

State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.—*In Equity.*

ORDERED by the Court, that S. G. Moses and Mary his wife, David H. Grove and Susan his wife, and John B. Ashe, who reside beyond the limits of this State, appear at the next term of said Court, to be held for said County, on the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday in March, 1843, and plead, answer or demur to the bill of Caroline M. Walker and others *vs.* C. P. Mallett and others, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them. Ordered to be published in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH,
Clerk & Master.

39]

THE Trustees of the Pittsborough Academy, having obtained the services of Mr. JOHN BRANTLY, as Principal of this Institution, beg leave to recommend its claims to the public. Mr. B's recommendations, when he came into this community as a Teacher, were fully presented in a former communication to the public. We take great pleasure in adding our testimony to that already exhibited, and of confirming all the statements then made. Our knowledge, resulting from actual experience, we feel entirely authorised in stating that no School in our State promises greater improvement in its pupils. The building has undergone an entire repair, and will be arranged so as to accommodate a large number of Scholars. The health of this vicinity has been proverbial, and it is therefore unnecessary to advert to that. Many of the most respectable families will take young men to board with them, upon the most moderate terms, and the Tuition will be regulated by the Trustees.

By order of the Board.

M. Q. WADDELL, *Sec'y.*

Pittsborough, February 10, 1843. 41-4w

☞ The Raleigh Register and Wilmington Chronicle will insert 4 times, and forward account to J. J. Horne, Treasurer of the Board.

State of North Carolina,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1843.

H. W. Stricklin & Co. *vs.* Caswell Liles.

LEVY ON LAND.

IT appearing to the Court, by the affidavit of Brooks Hinson, that Caswell Liles is not an inhabitant of this State: It is ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made in the Fayetteville Observer for four weeks, for the Defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to show cause, if any he has, why an order of sale should not be made in this case.

Witness, Norfleet D Boggan, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday of January, 1843.

N. D. BOGGAN, *Clk.*

[Pr. adv. $1 50.] 41-tf

State of North Carolina,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1843.

H. W. Stricklin & Co. *vs.* Caswell Liles.

LEVY ON LAND.

IT appearing to the Court, by the affidavit of Brooks Hinson, that Caswell Liles is not an inhabitant of this State: It is ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made in the Fayetteville Observer for four weeks, for the Defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to show cause, if any he has, why an order of sale should not be made in this case.

Witness, Norfleet D. Boggan, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday of January, 1843.

N. D. BOGGAN, *Clk.*

[Pr. adv. $1 50.] 41-4w

State of North Carolina.

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1843.

J. P. & W. L. Covington *vs.* Edmund D. Martin. Original Attachment levied on 232½ acres of Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Edmund D. Martin, the Defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for the Defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to show cause, if any he has, why an order of sale should not be made in this case.

Witness, Norfleet D. Boggan, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday of January, 1843.

N. D. BOGGAN, *Clk.*

[Pr. adv. $2 10.] 41-6w

State of North Carolina,

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1843.

Mary Sutherland *vs.* Neill Sutherland, Daniel Baker and Elizabeth his wife, Daniel Sutherland, Henry Sutherland, and Alexander Sutherland.

PETITION FOR DOWER.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Daniel Sutherland, Henry Sutherland, and Alexander Sutherland, three of the Defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks successively, notifying the said non-residents to be and appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, at a Court to be held for the County of Richmond, at the Court House in Rockingham, on the third Monday of April next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to this Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as them.

Witness, Graham A. Nicholson, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 3d Monday of January, A. D. 1843.

GRAHAM A. NICHOLSON, *C. C. C.*

[Pr. adv. $3 00.] 41-6w

State of North Carolina,

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1843.

Edward Long *vs.* John McAlpin.

ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT, levied on all the interest of the Defendant, John McAlpin, in and to a tract of land of three hundred acres, more or less, lying in the County and State aforesaid, adjoining the lands of John McAlister, Esq., Alamander Hunt and others, the 18th day of January, 1843.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John McAlpin, the Defendant in this case, resides beyond the limits of this State, or so conceals himself, that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks successively, notifying the said John McAlpin to be and appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions at a Court to be held for the County of Richmond, at the Court House in Rockingham, on the third Monday of April next, then and there to replevy and plead to issue, or final Judgment will be entered up against him, and the land levied on condemned, subject to the Plaintiff's recovery.

Witness, Graham A. Nicholson, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 3d Monday of January, A. D. 1843.

GRAHAM A. NICHOLSON, *C. C. C.*

[Pr. adv. $3 25.] 41-6w